The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,016—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th July.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	7045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2936	450	K. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	6015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	7045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

26th July.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.	6th Sept.
20th Sept.	4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnigg	4,550	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 22, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,538	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Railway Connections, other useful information, Plans, Approaches, Stations, Maps of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 29th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

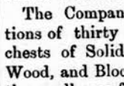
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

MAC IVER LINE.

THES. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation.

The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd Edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 25.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price Rs. 80.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RAINY SEASON.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash Rs. a	Credit Rs. a
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch.....each.	9 6	10 6

UMBRELLAS.
GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from 6 12 to 24 0	from 7 12 to 27 0
LADIES'	from 8 0 to 18 0	from 9 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

The only reliable Preservative of Cigars, Cheroots Gloves and Perishable Goods against Damp. Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-12, and Rs. 6.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEOPLE'S USEFUL CURES.

	Rs. a.
BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, of genuine value in removing entirely Pimple, Tan Freckles, Sunburn and other Blemishes of the Skin	1 4
BENSON'S VOCAL SALTS cure hoarseness and improve the voice by simply respiring. Is an excellent Smelling Salt	1 4
MOSQUITO LOTION used in Preventing Mosquitos and other Insects from bitting	0 12
LAVIN'S LICE LOTION is very effective in destroying Lice or Pediculi from the hair, &c.	1 4
AMMONIATED MUSK Lavender Salts, a Smelling Salt of a most Recherche Odour, equally useful in Ball Room and Boudoir	1 0
CASCARA CORDIAL is free of the unpleasant flavour and disagreeable taste of the Bark. Is a sure remedy for habitual constipation	1 8
AROMATIC STEEL PILLS for the use of Female Disorders, contains Steel, Pennyroyal Aloes, &c., in a most suitable Dose	1 0
ROTHER'S COMPOUND SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES are easily soluble and found of greater value than Simple Sandalwood Oil Capsules	2 8
ROTHER'S PURE SANTAL CAPSULES contain full dose of the purified English Sandalwood Oil	2 4

POPULAR REMEDIES M. CO.,
23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices, OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	„	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	„	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	„	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND ! !

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peshawur."

"Acme" Cameras.	Dishes, Graniline.	"Kodak" Spools.	Printing Frames
Albumenized Paper.	„ Porcelain.	Lantern Plates, Edward's.	Rodinal.
Albums, Photographic.	„ Ebonite.	„ „ Thomas's.	Ross' Lenses.
Do. Scrap.	Dropping Bottles.	„ Slide Boxes.	Ruby Twill.
Backgrounds.	Dry Plates.	Lenses, best makers.	Scales and Weights.
Books on Photography.	Eastman's Bromide Paper.	Light Tight Boxes.	Sensitized Paper.
Border Negatives.	„ "Solio"	Magic Lanterns.	Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Bottles, glass stoppered.	Edward's Specialities.	Magnifying Glasses.	Shutters.
Bromide Paper and Opals.	Enlarging Apparatus.	Marions' Cameras.	Sinks, Earthenware.
Brushes, dusting.	Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Masks and Discs.	Spotting Medium.
Burnishers.	Filtering Paper.	Meagher's Cameras.	Squeegees.
Cameras.	Finders.	Mounts, all sizes.	Syphon Tanks.
Card Boards.	Focussing Glasses.	"Perfection" Developing Lamps.	Taps, Swing with Rose.
Celluloid Films.	Funnels, Glass.	Plate and Print Washers.	Transparency Plates.
Chemicals.	Graduated Glass Jugs.	Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.	Trays, Ebonite.
Cloud Negatives.	„ Measures.	Porcelain Washing Troughs	Trays, Papier Mache.
Cutting Glasses.	Guide Books for Beginners.	Photo Sets, complete.	Tripods.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.	Head Rests.	Plate Boxes and Racks.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Detective Cameras.	Hydrokinone.	Platinotype Requisites.	Vignettes.
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Developing Lamps.	„ Dry Plates.	Print Washers.	Watson's "Acme" Cameras
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Dishes, Glass.	"Kodak" Cameras.		

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	„ 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	„ 40
Balance	„ 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	„ 72		
Total	„ 672	Total	„ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.
	=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.		

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, Liverpool.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.
NATURAL STICKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
BROWN SOFT SILK From	8 8
BROWN AND DARK GREEN	10 8
THE "AUTOMATON" (SELF-OPENING)	14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
BROWN SOFT SILK From	6 8
BROWN TWILLED SILK	11 8
BEST SPITALFIELD SILK	12 8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES [illegible]LVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CITY OF KHIOS," ARRIVED 24TH JULY, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

WANTED,

FOR the WALTER FEMALE HOSPITAL, TONK, in Rajputana, a Native Lady Superintendent, fully qualified in Medicine and Surgery. Salary Rs. 300 a month with house.

Apply submitting testimonials to the Offg. RESIDENCY SURGEON and CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, in Rajputana, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HURGOVIND KHOOSHALDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to THUCKUR DAYAL BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses or chawls or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at the corner of Doorgadevee Street and first Patton Street, containing by admeasurement 884 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 2386-2387, New No. 2930, Old Survey No. 4389-4390, and New Survey No. 5073, standing on the name of the said Sha Hurgovind Khooshaldas, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 7824 to 7826, Street Nos. 129 to 143-1 and 145 and 15 to 27 of Doorgadevee Street and Street, 1st Pathan Street, standing on the name of Sha Hurgovind Khooshaldas, and bounded on the East by the property of Coombhar Raisey Raja, on the West by the 1st Patton Street, on the North by the Doorgadevee Street, and on the South by the property of Coombhar Mesoor Raja, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sha Hurgovind Khooshaldas. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1893.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney for the Purchaser.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge....	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Chartar Bank	40,000	£25	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly. Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	1000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250		229
Bombay Cotton Wool's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Bleach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		105
Bombay	600	300	all	16	125
Caleba	600	1,200	1,200	20	225
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	240
English Press and Manfg...	400	250		130	1,299
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	125
French	300	500	all	100	1,2 0
Harvey and Sahapathy....	450	500	500	50	44
Hospital Prose Co. Ld.....	750	400	all	60	475
Kharagpur	240	450	450	22½	115
Maharashtra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	200	500	500	63	360
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Motooni Co.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	112½
Munnar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	402½
New Beriah.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 13	170
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	117½
Sahapathy (Bellary)...	500	500	75	20	400
Samoon	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	50
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,600
Scrab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	35	540
urat City ress Co., Ld....	375	200	all	75	175
Volkart	...	1,00	1800	Rs. 100	227
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					950
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian..	1,345		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniced	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	250
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Dural Mills Co., Ld.....	5,638	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	625
Hoosein Ebrahim Jaffer Mill	700	500	500	40	685
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baleo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 ex
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khanganmo Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Koopoli	3,500	100	101	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	805
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,445
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 67	1,450
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,800
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.....	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	107
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
Navroji Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	570
Sipon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soomerdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishanukur Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	475

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	75	190
Back Bay Baling	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	87 x d
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	15	42
Borax Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance.....	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	67½	1,975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	71,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	14 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	300	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir Karsan & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	101
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	230
Karrachee Landing	800	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	2,800	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcus & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Stapler Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan...	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	175
Prince of Wales Fire, Life & Fleur Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scindy & Co...	2,800	100	200	...	10
Scott and Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	50
	Cr &	1,000	100	5 pr. ct.	In Liqdn
Do.	Pref.	1,000	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Thacker & Co.		2,000	500	all 60	995
Thacker & Co.		2,000	100	10	60
Telephone Co..		8,000	250		12½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24-9	
Ounce Leaf	" 24-8	Nominal.
Spain, Bar Gold old	" 24	"
Do. do. new	" 23-14	"
America do.	" 24-6	
Germany do.	" 24-7	
French Sovereigns	" 19-10	
Do. Do.	" 19-6	
Bar Silver If Refined	" 32-8	
Do. do. do.	" 32-6	Nominal.
Quicksilver	" 200	"
Copper do.	" 200	"
Pice	" 475	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Creditors and Contributories, Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Monthly Meeting, Anthropological Society of Bombay.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; and Venetia (s), Jedda. Yesterday :—City of Khios (s), from Liverpool ; and Arapahoe (s), Galle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels saled yesterday :—Nadari (s), for Jedda, &c. ; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa, &c. ; and Congo (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satrunjee and Naderi left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat will close at Karachi, to-morrow the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Khois entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Byculla left it on Monday and the s. s. R. Rubattino yesterday.

"REMINISCENCES OF ROME."—We are requested to intimate that the Rev. Dr. D'Monte will deliver his second lecture, "Reminiscences of Rome," in the Catholic Reading Room and Library, Cavel Street, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. The lecture will be open to the public.

A MISSING WIFE.—Agur Heeraji, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports to the police, that his wife, named Idee, aged twenty-two years, left home, on the 21st instant, to go to her sister's house, at Barbhai Moholla, and has not since returned. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 242.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Room, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read on "The Jews," by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters. The paper, as stated in our last issue, was not read yesterday.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 117 bullocks, 29 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June 114 bullocks, 27 horses, and 21 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 106 bullocks, 24 horses, and 9 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among horses, 4 among bullocks, and 12 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

BURGLARY AT MEMONWADA.—Rama Bhugwan, a goldsmith, residing in a room on the ground floor of a house, at Memonwada Road, reports to the police, that during his absence from home, on the 21st instant, someone entered his room and forced open a box, and stole property, consisting of pieces of gold, a pair of silver anklets, one silver chain, some small pearls, one currency note for Rs. 50, and five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, of the collective value of Rs. 812-4.

THEFTS AT FALKLAND ROAD.—A woman, named Begum,, residing at Falkland Road, reports to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 225 from a box in her room.—Another woman named Chudda, residing at the same locality, reports to the police, that on Monday, while she was absent from home, some one removed the lock off the door of her room, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 93 from a box, which was forced open.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Band Stand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry to-day, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Valse.....The Gondoliers.....P. Bucalossi.
Polka.....Le Premier Amour de concert for Cornet A Piston.....Neumann.
Overture.....S'Italiano in Algieri.....Rossini.
Valse.....Princess May .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Reminiscences of Offenbach.....Winterbottom
Divertissement..Doux Yeux .....Henri Nevaux,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Gray charged Abdul Rehman Ismael alias Mahomed Cassum, a reputed thief, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, about five years of age, named Fatma, daughter of Rahim Mahomed. On the 17th instant, whilst Fatma was playing in the verandah of her father's house, the accused went up to her and giving her some biscuits and two pies enticed her away to Jail Road and tried to remove an ear-ornament which she was wearing, but the girl cried out for assistance, which attracted the attention of some passers-by, who came to her succour, and securing the accused they made him over to the police. The accused then said that he was a servant in the employ of the girl's father. As he was going out on some business, the girl followed him, notwithstanding his instructions to the contrary. The police took him to the girl's father, and found out that what the accused had said was totally false and that he was never employed by him. The accused pleaded not guilty, adding that the charge was the outcome of malice, which the girl's father entertained against him. He, however, admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A QUESTION OF INTENTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Ramchander Krishnarao, head-clerk in the firm of Ralli Brothers, charged Canji Shivji with cheating by false representation, in respect of Rs. 4,950. Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused, under Section 420, and asked him if he had any explanation to make in regard to the charge laid against him. The accused said that he did not know that the delivery of the goods was stopped. He did not understand the telegram, which was sent to him. Had he known that the delivery of goods was stopped, he would not have sold the goods. His agents had no right to stop the delivery of the goods. If the complainants could not get the goods, he was ready to repay the money. He was the rightful owner of the goods.

Valabhdas Lalji, examined by Mr. Davur, said that he was a telegraph writer. He knew the accused who had asked him to write telegrams for him on several occasions. The telegrams produced in court were written by the witness, at the request of the accused.

Mr. Lucas Charles Gomes, Telegraph Master in the Mandvie Telegraph Office, identified the original copies of telegrams sent by the accused.

Hirjibhoy Hormasji, a clerk in the National Bank, in his examination by Mr. Davur, said that on the 15th of May last, a *hoondee* drawn on Khimji Kanji's firm, for Rs. 1,000 was presented to him. The *hoondee* was put in.

After some further evidence had been tendered, Mr. Davur, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defence, said that the action of the prosecution in the beginning was as weak as it was vindictive then. On the 15th of May last, a railway receipt, covering 360 bags were sold by the accused to Messrs. Ralli Brothers in the usual manner. It was a custom to sell the railway receipts before the arrival of goods. A day after the goods had been sold information was conveyed to the prosecutor that the delivery of goods had been stopped. The prosecutor rushed to the Court, and obtained a warrant against the accused, who had no time to understand what all the trouble was about. The action of the prosecution in abandoning the goods was a most weak one. In the similar manner, the accused had sold railway receipts to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., who were fighting to get possession of the goods, the delivery of which was stopped. Sadanand Ramsai had no right to stop the delivery of the goods. Mr. Davur characterised the step taken by the prosecution as thoughtless and hasty—thoughtless inasmuch as they did not make the slightest enquiry, and hasty inasmuch as they rushed to the Court without giving an opportunity to the accused, to offer an explanation. If they had tried and failed to get the goods the accused was bound to repay the money and costs. If they had bought and the goods were lost, that they could have called upon the accused to indemnify for it. The accused had no knowledge that Sadanand could have successfully stopped the goods. His Worship had to determine the question of law and the intention of the accused. The accused was quite prepared to repay the money just then if the railway receipts were handed over to him. He submitted that the prosecutor's conduct savoured of vindictiveness throughout. They did not ask the accused to repay the money. If they had demanded the money through their solicitors the matter would not have come to the Court.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Thursday next, when Mr. Owen will make the concluding speech for the prosecution.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

DISPUTES REGARDING COTTON CONTRACTS

J. M. DRENNAN AND OTHERS VS. NARBONDAS TULSIDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs, cotton and produce brokers, sued to recover Rs. 29,767-8 damages for breach by the defendants of two contracts dated 17th October 1892, and Rs. 919-0-5 for brokerage due to the plaintiffs, interest, and costs. Mr. Russell and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the third defendant, the first and second defendants having become insolvents.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 17th October, 1892, under instructions duly given on behalf of the first three defendants, they sold on the defendants' account, but in the name of the plaintiffs' firm, 500 bales M. G. Julgaum cotton at Rs. 180 per candy and 500 bales M. G. Khandesh cotton at Rs. 175 per candy, respectively, both deliverable in Bombay from 15th December, 1892, to 20th January, 1893, at the seller's option. On the 20th January, 1893, both the contracts became due, but the defendants failed to deliver the cotton or any part thereof in pursuance of the said contracts, whereby the plaintiffs themselves became liable to perform the contracts and did perform them, and the defendants became liable to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 29,767-8-0 as damages for the non-delivery of the cotton to the purchasers, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover the amount from the defendants and from the estates of the first and second defendants ; also Rs. 919-0-5 as brokerage on these and other contracts. The first and second defendants, Narrondas Tulsidas and Laljee Damodhar, had filed their petitions in the Insolvency Court. The other defendants were Rahimtoola Jewraj and N. C. Macleod, assignee of the estates of the first two defendants.

The third defendant, in his written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint, saying he did not authorise the plaintiffs to enter into the contracts mentioned. He denied that they were made on his account. He denied that he was a partner with the first and second defendants in the firm of Tulsidas Ludha and Co. The first and second defendants, in order to appease their creditors, had colluded with them and wrongfully tried to make out that this defendant was their partner in the firm of Tulsidas Ludha and Co. This defendant denied that he was responsible to the plaintiffs in respect of the causes of action alleged in the plaint.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA VS. THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the R. I. M. ground, on Monday last, and ended in a win for the visitors by fifteen runs. The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

B Sethna, c Locke, b Beaumont	4
B Dhalla, c Holland, b Burjorjee	0
K Kharas, c Vines, b Burjorjee	15
K D Engineer, c Willock, b Burjorjee	30
M Godrez, c Grimstone, b Burjorjee	2
S F Mulla, l-b-w, b Bharucha	1
E D Mody, st Holland, b Burjorjee	1
R Parakh, c Vines, b Boyle	4
B Karai, c Willock, b Burjorjee	4
B P Karani, not out	14
S Paleyarkhan, run out	0
Extra	1
Total	76

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
1st Innings.

Lieut St John, b Engineer	4
Capt Holland, c Engineer, b Kharas	3
Mr J Bharucha, b Buceer	0
Sub-Lieut Willock, b Godrez	14
Sub-Lieut Vines, c and b Godrez	19
Mr Burjorjee, b Kharas	1
Lieut Beaumont, b Kharas	3
Lieut Hewett, run out	2
Sub-Lieut Locke, not out	3
Lieut Grimstone, b Kharas	0
Sub-Lieut Boyle, l b w, b Kharas	0
Extras	6
Total	61

AN ELEVEN OF THE ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. CUSTOMS A. C. C.

This match was [illegible] the Esplanade, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and resulted in favour of the Elphinstonians. The Elphinstonians went in first, and made 65 runs in the first innings, while their opponents 35. The Elphinstonians, in their second innings, made 68 runs for 4 wickets down, when time was called. Chinoy for the Elphinstonians deserves a special mention, as he took 8 wickets for only 9 runs, and for the Customs Kelly took 7 wickets for 30 runs. The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G B Spencer, b Kelly	4	not out	15
F H Bode, b Kelly	4	did not bat.	
N K Bhaza, b Kelly	14	c Forde, b Jackson	8
R D Cooper, b Kelly	0	c Kelly, b Jackson	19
Pochkhanawalla, b Kelly	0	b Kelly	0
M H Sanjana, l-b-w b Kelly	5	b Jackson	15
N H Chinoy, c Forde, b Kelly	8	not out	4
C M Patel, b p Jackson	24	} did not bat.	
J B Spencer, not out	3		
G E Chubb, run out	0		
P H Ghista, c Forde, b Jackson	0		
Extra	1	Extras	7
Total	65	Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B	M	R	W	Second Innings.	B	M	R	W
P. Jackson	72	3	32	2		65	5	23	2
G. Kelly	70	3	32	7		50	1	31	2
W. J. Otto	0	0	0	0		15	0	7	0

CUSTOMS A. C. C.

W J Otto, c Patel, b Chinoy	0
C L Smith, b Patel	3
J J Reid, b Chinoy	8
H F Forde, b Chinoy	0
P W Jackson, c Spencer, b Chinoy	3
S Kelly, c Bode, b Chinoy	3
G M Kelly, c Patel, b Chinoy	2
W F Smith, c Spencer, b Chinoy	4
P J Boylett, b Spencer	2
N W Graham, b Chinoy	0
C J King, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N. H. Chinoy	45	3	9	8
C. M. Patel	10	1	7	1
S. B. Spencer	31	0	14	1

A SECOND ELEVEN OF THE SIR J.J.P.B.I.C.C. VS. THE HINDOO ROYAL C. C.

The above match came of last Sunday, at the Esplanade, and ended in an easy victory for the former; by 2 wickets and 140 runs. Finding the ground in good condition and favourable for trundling the leather, Mr. H. S. Shroff, the captain of the Sir J. J. P. B. I. C. C., though he won the toss, elected to field. The batting of the Hindoo Royal C. C. did not serve them in very good stead, the first 3 wickets falling for 8 runs only, and the whole team being dismissed for 53. The chief contributor was Mr. Damoder (27). Mr. Ranji took five wickets, and the captain four. The Sir J. J. men then went in, and after giving their opponents a copious leather-hunting for upwards of three hours, succeeded in knocking up 193 runs with the loss of 9 wickets, at the call of time. Messrs. R. Pagdivala and Khajotia played splendidly, the former carrying his bat for 81 (not out), and the latter making 36 runs. Other contributors were Messrs. Musa (19), N. Daruvala (13), Randolia (13), and Anklesaria (12) not out. Mr. Karsandas was the only bowler who tried to exert any restraining influence on the batsmen, and could only succeed in taking four wickets.

A match will be played between the Baronet C. Club and Mr. Dhondy's team, on Sunday next. The following will represent Mr. Dhondy's team : P. L. Dhondy, P. G. Lookhadya, H. R. Broker, G. R. Broker, D. M. Chonkar, L. B. Patkar, R. A. Vyavarkar, B. P Kale, V. S. Chamare, S. N. Bhandare, G. R. Kirtiker and N. B. Dadarkar. Play will commence at 9 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Divine service will be held on board the s. s. Knight Templar in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, stewards, firemen, seamen, &c., all are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contempory from Khavarofka, Eastern Siberia, May 16, says :—"This is a fine country for the sportsman. The rivers teem with fish. I saw a fine fresh sturgeon of twenty pounds weight sold for a rouble yesterday, and a resident remarked to me afterwards that the purchaser must have been a new arrival in the town to have paid so dearly for it. Shoals of salmon are coming up the river ; and coarse fish—pike, bream, carp, perch—are so cheap and plentiful, they are hardly worth fishing for. Large game may be met with in the mountains at no great distance from the town, and wild fowl are so numerous, that on one of the smaller rivers a day or two ago we shot ducks from the bow of our steamer, picking them up in landing-nets as we went on."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE MEDICAL POST GRADUATE COURSE.

THE following address was delivered by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang at the inauguration of the Post Graduate course of lectures on Friday last :—

Gentlemen,—My first and most pleasant duty is to thank you sincerely for the high honour you have conferred upon me by electing me to the chair. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you one and all this evening. I see in this meeting the fulfilment of a long and dearly cherished desire to bring together the younger and the older members of our profession in friendly intercourse and for purposes of self-improvement no less than for the advancement of our profession. Gentlemen you are sufficiently acquainted with the objects and aims of the work which the Post Graduate Course Committee have undertaken, so that but a few words will suffice to commend it to your acceptance and support but before dealing with that matter, I think it right and necessary to refer to a circumstance which shows but too clearly the attitude of the G. M. College authorities and of Government towards the work we have undertaken. I refer to it especially as showing what little encouragement and liberality of view we have to expect even in the prosecution of such a good cause from quarters from which we have a right to look or support and enlightenment. Many of my friends here will doubtless recollect what H. E. Lord Harris said regarding the uses to which the F. D. Petit research Institute Theatre might be applied. To refresh your memory on the point I shall read to you the passage from his Excellency's speech at the opening of the Institute. "I should hope that classes of Post Graduates will be able to assemble here for the purpose of studying and attending the Lectures, and I should suppose that an opportunity will be given for throwing it open under certain conditions to all who may wish to take advantage of the lectures that will be delivered here and also for the purposes of research, for which it has primarily been built. I hope it will have a further effect and bring together within its walls all those who are studying medical science not only for the purpose of listening to the lectures and pursuing research but for the purpose of intercommunication. I do not see any reason why it will not be possible to encourage meetings here partly social partly educational for the interchange of ideas and to give the opportunity to all who may like to attend for hearing of the latest discoveries of science in the medical work." And you could not have forgotten that Dr. Gray not very long ago strongly advocated the necessity of a course of lectures such as the one we are opening to night and pointed to the Petit Institute Lecture Theatre as a suitable place for the delivery of these lectures. What more natural therefore than that we should expect that the use of the Theatre would be gladly placed at our disposal. But what are the facts ? Our Honorary Secretaries requested Dr. Gray to allow us the use of the Theatre for one hour once a week after college hours (5 to 6). The request you will see was most reasonable and appropriate and no possible reason could be conceived against its being granted. Dr. Gray however desired to be informed as to the institution and object of the P. G. Course and the manner in which and by whom it was proposed to carry out the object. This information was readily given when Dr. Gray without assigning any reason for the refusal merely expressed his inability to comply with the request. The committee then applied to Government and referred to the declaration of His Excellency Lord Harris, as above set forth, and submitted that the purpose for which the use of the lecture hall was required was one of the purposes specifically mentioned by his Excellency and to which it might most fittingly and usefully be applied as affording a meeting place for a large number of medical friends brought together for the purpose of intercommunication and discussions for the advancement of their profession and the cause of medical science. You will see, gentlemen, that the lectures were to be delivered not in connection with the College or hospital or under the auspicies of the College authorities but they were organised by an independent body consisting of old and experienced local practitioners and that a very large number of our medical friends who might be expected to know their business and to be able to take care of their interests had expressed their approval of the scheme and joined to carry it out. But what view does our parental Government take of the matter ? They practically deny us the use of the hall for they impose conditions for permission to use the place compliance with which they must have known was neither practicable nor desirable. They required that the College Principal was to see to the fitness of our lecturer and that our lectures were to be sanctioned by him ! . . . . . When the use of the lecture hall was required only as a convenient meeting place for gentlemen engaged on a profession the object of great utility undertaken by a responsible body independent of the College and hospital, when the hall was to be used only once a week for an hour after College hours, when it could not possibly be required for any other purpose or its use interfered with the College work and when the same hall is allowed to be freely used for festive functions with magic lantern shows an exhibition of shadows, it is passing strange that Government should thus try to subject us to the domination of the College Principal and set him up as the sole Judge of the fitness and qualifications of our lecturers and of the value and character of our lectures. Speaking with all respect of the College Principal I venture to say that Government need not have gone out of their way to impose such a task on him. Government in arriving at such a decision were doubtless influenced by the opinion of their advisers but we had certainly a right to expect greater liberality of views and a better appreciation of the situation than they have shown. Do Government wish us to understand that we are still little babies to be kept in leading strings all our lives and that outside the official medical circle there is no knowledge, no enlightenment no capacity to Judge of their own interests or of their own requirements. It would have been more dignified to have merely declined to accede to the request like the discreet ex-principal of the College who following an eminent judicial example abstained from going into the reasons of his decision. Well, gentlemen, Government having thus shown such an acute regard for our interests, whatever it thought of our intelligence, the matter was left in abeyance for a time and after the departure of Dr. Gray whose hasty and ill-judged actions had done so much to create the unfortunate arrangement between the official and non-official medical profession which we all deplore, I attempted to pour oil on troubled waters and approach the present principal of the College with a message of peace and good-will, and after I had referred to what had already passed as to the use of the lecture hall, as an assurance was given that on the Secretaries formally applying for permission to use the hall, he would give the necessary permission provided an undertaking was given that the lectures would be published only in the professional papers and that a proper number of lecturers was arranged for. This application was accordingly made and the undertaking given on the faith of the assurance. Judge then of our surprise and disappointment, when Dr. Macnachie so very unaccountably arranged and fell back upon the Government conditions. Such is a brief history of the treatment, we have received from the Grant Medical College, and the Government in our efforts to have a meeting place for our lectures and our discussions. The public may be interested in this account of the ways and doings of the powers that be under the guidance of their responsible advisers who unfortunately happen to be not on the best of terms with the non-official element in our profession. We are therefore all the more indebted to the Syndicate of our University for so kindly and readily allowing us the use of this Hall for our Lectures. They sought to impose no conditions, they did not waste time in needless inquiries but recognising the usefulness

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the remaining China and Japanese curiosities, silk handkerchieves and shawls, crockeryware, screens, punkhas, &c., at Apollo Street, opposite Imperial Bank, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
Also an invoice of 3 cases very handsome bentwood furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, hatstands, rocking and cabin chair, &c.
AT 1 30 P M.
1 handsome strong second hand landau, suitable for single or pair
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham
1 handsome victoria with removable coach box
1 strong grey arab, quiet to ride and drive
1 chestnut Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 set of second hand harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rose-wood upright piano, specially made for India on Steinway system, first-rate oil paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Dresden and Doulton ware, a nearly new handsome brussel carpet, size 27-6 by 20-6, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pot, one large painted well built Burmah teak fern house, removable, with teakwood flower stands, size 24-6 by 16-0 by 10, &c., the property of HENRY R. DUNK, Esq.
The plants will be sold on the same day, at 7 a m
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE Sale of electric light Machinery advertised to take place THIS DAY is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 1st August.

THE SALE of Landed Property at Lower Mahim, advertised to take place to-morrow, Thursday, the 27th instant, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teak wood French-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated-ware, porcelain and glassware, beautiful table ornaments, rich China, and Satsuma flower vases, real Persian and Brussels large size carpets, oil paintings, first-rate windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy, C spring Victoria, rubber wheeled high bycicle, etc., the property of the late HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Esquire.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PUNCHING AND DRILLING MACHINES, &c.
ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Northbrook Street, near the Northbrook Gardens, by order of Abdoola Ismael, Boiler maker, the following, consisting of punching and drilling machines, vices, beam scale, files, chisels, hammers, plate 8 ft. by 3 ft., &c.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, opposite, Prince's Dock,—
1 8-horse portable boiler, 1 steam winch, 1 six oared gig, 1 new wark boat, 1 economizer, 1 old boat, wrought and cast iron, old wood and other materials.
In lots to suit purchasers, and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned—
About 300 tons of Cardiff coal ex. s. s. "Saint Pancras," damaged by fire.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Empress Mill Bungalow, De Lisle Road, near the Chinchpoogly Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of C. F. JONES, Esq.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.
On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Parmesree Dass of Cawnpore—
P P 5-7—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth.
C 127 8-10—3 " " 34 "

SALE OF PEARLS.
On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Nemchund Khimchund Iand on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola.—
1 bundle white Siri pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PEARLS.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Manekchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola—
3 bundles of pearls, "Asmani and Magaj."
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.
Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—
A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos are and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.
The above machinery is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Desai Girjashanker Vijayshanker and Desai Manshunker Vijayshunker and on account and at the risk of the mortgazor, Joshi Doongersi Moorarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February 1892, the following landed property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near Frere or Babridge in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2332 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 353 and now under No. a-13865 and under old survey No. 193 and new Survey No. 7036 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 4 and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjibboy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road and on or towards the south by a passage on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, the mortgagees' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
On WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,—
A collection of valuable law books, containing reports and standard text books, also books in general literature and Latin, the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN MOOGHBHAT LANE AND AT SION.
Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagees, Goolabchund Jugajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jugjiwan Hurjiwan Vora, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of December, 1891.
On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1893, at 4 p.m.—
All that piece of Fazandari ground (of which Mr. Sadunnand Trimbuckjee is the Fazendar) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Moogbhat Lane, in Wawoolwady, in the Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under street No. 6 and ward No. 661 and the ground containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 41 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the passage of the cart, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Sudannad Trimbuckjee, and on the south by the house of Yemnabai and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
On FRIDAY, the 4th day of August, 1893, at 4 p.m.—
All those pieces of Government tocca land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near Sion, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 50, and new No. A 1557, and new survey No. 2-860, and old No. 85, 103, new No. A 15721, 15762, and new survey No. 2-879, and old No. 89, new No. A 15723, new survey No. 3-679, and old No. 29, new No. B 15696, new survey No. 1-679, respectively containing by admeasurement 2253, 1088, 1113, and 1325 square yards, making together in all 4153 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Dhanajee Dhakoo and on the south partly by the ground of Gokuldas Lilladhur and partly by the ground of Boodia Baloo and the same have been in the possession and occupation of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 25, 1893.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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POSITIVE FAREWELL SATURDAY!
A RAZZLE DAZZLE PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
LAST NIGHTS!
THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND CYCLING NIGHT.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
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SMITH FAMILY
Under the Patronage of the
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SCIENTIFIC BICYCLE DISPLAYS,
THURSDAY NIGHT.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9 P.M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON OUR LAST MATINEE.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is
Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, nausitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-4-0. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; as also were French Rentes in Paris, and Paris Exchange on London. The price of Bar Silver in New York was unaltered at 68⅞ cents. per oz.; but demand Exchange on London was half a cent. higher, at 4·84½ dollars.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with prices of Bombay Skins 1d. per lb. lower, and Madras Skins 1 to 2d. lower. The total quantity sold was 580,000 skins, out of the 660,000 offered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for July-August deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. Cotton at Havre was a franc higher, at 47½ francs for "Good" Oomras, and 53 for "Fine" Broach.

In New York, 8⅛ cents. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but September Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	3,000	1,100	1,900
Two days' do.	4,000	1,600	2,400
Since 1st Sept., 1892.....	4,774,000	7,044,500	6,884,400

Here the Cotton Market has been quiet to-day, with a small business passing, especially for export, on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought only 100 Oomra, at Rs. 170; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 198, while the Mills have taken 750 bales made up of 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 160-9; 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 198; Bhopal, at Rs. 195; Julgaum, at Rs. 175; Rampore, at Rs. 195-203; Bhagalkhote, at Rs. 174; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 171 per candy.

Yesterday morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported further rain in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, the fall at Cawnpore, in the former, having been much above the average, 29¼ inches, since the 1st ultimo, and the heaviest over any portion of the Cotton area except at Broach where 10 inches more had been registered. At Broach, and in the Dhollera circle generally, no further rain had fallen; resowing was completed, and the plants were flourishing in the former circle; while, at Dhollera, in the latter, sowing had at length begun, and was making good progress in the other districts. In the Bengal circle the plants, though needing fine weather in parts, were generally flourishing, as they also were in the Oomra circle, though more rain was wanted in the Khangaum and Barsi districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, also rain was much needed for sowing.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone and unchanged in value, with only a small export business doing.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers on a steady market.

LINSEED has again advanced half an anna per cwt. say to Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,570	bales.
Wheat.....	15,735	cwts.
Linseed	3,383	"
Rapeseed	5,100	"
Poppyseed.....	665	"
Groundnuts	506	"
Castorseed	1,749	"
Rice	2,452	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Business has been done to-day for Antwerp, at 16s. to 16s. 3d.; for Marseilles at 17s.; and for Hull at 17s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc.	Rs.	9,55,333
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	63,749
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	38,35,122
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,481
Other authorized "	Nil	"	Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	1,22,031
Bills Discounted and purchased...	"	"	19,665
Balances with other Banks.....	"	"	55,814
Cash	"	"	46,80,562

The continued and seasonable falling off in the trade demand for Money, as disclosed by the Presidency Bank's recent Returns, and the improbability of an increased want of accommodation in the near future, caused the directors to again reduce their rates by one per cent. at their meeting last Thursday; and the Statement of Affairs issued today, for yesterday, show, in a further addition of 46⅔ lakhs to the Bank's Cash Balance—making the figures stand at 284½ lakhs—that the current has still been running in the same direction. During the week covered by the present Return there had been a slight increase both in Loans and Bills Discounted; but, on the other hand, there had again been a large addition to Private Deposits, causing the net diminution of trade requirements to be nearly 37 lakhs, the increase in the balance beyond this sum being due to an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand for the mail, and remained thereat all day, a moderate amount having been placed, and at 1s. 3⅝d. Telegraphic and Demand for August, at which also business was done in the former; but, later on, Telegraphic was not obtainable until after August, for which, however, there appeared to be no enquiry, buyers of Bank Paper holding aloof except for ready requirements. For three months' sight Credits, the general quotation was 1s. 3 11-16d. at the opening except in one direction where 1s. 3⅜d. was *named*; but this rate was not obtainable, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for August delivery; 1s. 3 11-16d. to the end of the year; 1s. 3 23-32d. for early next year; and 1s. 3¾d. to the end of the season were the ruling rates, at which we have heard of a good supply of Bills coming out; the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 15-32d. to ¼d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 15-32d. to ¼d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 3 17-32d.	"	
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 21-32d.	"	
Francs do. ...	1·64½	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet in tone to-day; but rates for Fours have been maintained at about Saturday's closing quotations, leaving off this evening at 107¼ for cash; 107 for the coming settlement; and 106 9-16 for the August account.

SHARES also have been quiet, and we have few further changes to note in our list this evening. Manockji Petit Mill shares have recovered Rs. 25; and Luckhmidas Rs. 15. Hindustan have declined Rs. 15 and Western India Rs. 10. Kemp and Co., Rs. 4 higher; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,140 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 22, as compared with the statement of July 15, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 15. Rs.	July 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,03,000	41,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	42,25,592	51,83,935
Do. do. at Branches.....	42,41,581	41,83,831
Other Deposits	3,33,86,438	3,77,21,525
Post Bills	16,150	14,181
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,80,489	36,78,434
Rs. ..	6,02,53,215	6,48,75,948
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,16,53,603	1,16,56,122
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,37,631	75,83,236
Loans do. do.	1,06,97,383	1,08,19,419
Current Accounts overdrawn.....	56,63,682	56,83,347
Bills Discounted and purchased.....		
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,891		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,891	3,92,891
Stamps, &c.	18,629	20,183
Bullion	2,03,784	2,61,598
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,37,78,607	2,81,59,169
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs. ..	6,02,53,215	6,48,75,948

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 24.

10 p.m. ..	MONDAY, JULY 25.	79·1
6 a.m. ..		78·1
10 a.m. ..		85·1
2 p.m. ..		89·1
6 p.m. ..		84·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GADDUM—June 30, at sea, near Gibraltar, Edward Charles Gaddum, of Manchester.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROOKSHANK—July 19, at Purneah, Bengal, the wife of Richard R G Crookshank, of a son.
HEWER—July 19, at Pollibetta, South Coorg, the wife of A A Hewer, M B, &c., of a son.
RICKER—July 10, at Ballia, N-W P, the wife of C J C Ricker, Benares Opium Agency, of a son.
SCEALES—July 18, at Bankoora, the wife of J O'B Sceales, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GIRTANNER—DAVIDSON—July 19, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev J W Cassels, M A, P J Girtanner, of Allahabad and Mussoorie, N-W P, to Lilie, eldest daughter of the late John Davidson, of Glenview Hotel, Coonoor.
REID—LUCE—July 19, at Sultanpore, Oudh, by the Rev J Taylor, B D, Officiating Chaplain-General, Church of Scotland, Bengal Presidency, James Robert Reid, Indian Civil Service, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Captain J P Luce, R N.

DEATHS.

PUDDEPHATT—July 20, at Wakefield Lodge, Benson Town, Bangalore, Harry Glenlower Ottley, the infant son of T H Puddephatt, aged 11 months.
WALE—July 20, at St Thomas' Mount, Mr Richard Wale, aged 77 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

REAR ADMIRAL MARKHAM can scarcely have been surprised at receiving the intimation from the President of the Court-Martial that his conduct may possibly be called in question. It is in the regular course that an officer in command when his ship is injured by collision, or by going aground, or in any other way, shall be put on his defence. The presumption in all such cases is that the officer in charge—and indeed all the officers and crew on board—are responsible for the safety of the ship, and must answer for any injury or danger incurred. This presumption may, of course, be rebutted by explanation or evidence, showing that the occurrence was due to causes beyond the control of the officer in command or his subordinates. Mr. May, a subordinate officer, was washed out of the turret of the ironclad Captain at the moment that vessel capsized, and barely escaped with his life, was placed on his trial for the loss of the ship. Having shown that he was in no wise responsible for the foundering of the Captain in the storm, he was honourably acquitted. It may be the same with Rear Admiral Markham. But having been in command of the Camperdown when she collided with the Victoria and received injuries which nearly sent her also to the bottom of the Mediterranean, it would be contrary to all precedent if he were not called upon to answer for any share he may have had in causing the catastrophe. The "question" which that officer will probably be called upon to answer, is how it came to pass that having fully realised that the manœuvre ordered could not be executed in the space available without producing a collision, he proceeded to execute it, with the result that the Victoria was sunk and the Camperdown received serious damage. In his despatch to the Admiralty, the Rear Admiral states that as soon as the signal was shown he saw that there was not room enough to perform the manœuvre, and was proceeding to enquire whether the order was correctly given, when he received an inquiry from the Admiral, asking him "what he was waiting for?" He forthwith proceeded to carry out the order with the result that in two minutes the Camperdown struck the Victoria with such calamitous results. His reason for obeying the order was that having the fullest confidence in the ability of the Commander-in-Chief, it struck him that the intention might be to circle round the second line, of which the Camperdown was the leading ship.

Sir George Tryon was not only a capable officer, but a strict disciplinarian. It is only fair to recognise that if the Rear Admiral had taken upon himself to disobey a reiterated order, and that the event proved that the surmise about the intention to circle round the Camperdown was correct, the act of disobedience might have placed him in an embarrassing position. It might have done more—caused the Camperdown to ram the Admiral's ship while in the act of circling. A fearful responsibility would have rested on the Rear Admiral in such a case, and it would have been very difficult for him to get a court-martial to absolve him. Without, however, going the length of disobeying the order, it would have been well had Rear Admiral Markham answered Sir George Tryon's inquiry as to the cause of his hesitation to obey the signal by stating the reason—that there was not sufficient room to change line in the given space. Had that statement been made the reply would have at all events made it clear to him that the Commander-in-Chief had no idea of circling round his vessel. He would then have known that the "gridiron" manœuvre was really contemplated, and could have informed the Admiral that there was not sufficient room for him to effect it. A similar want of explicitness, attributable apparently to the lack of the quality of lucidity—which Mathew Arnold deplored as a national defect—was displayed on board the Victoria. The Admiral some half an hour before the signals were shown informed Captain Bourke and the Staff-Commander of his intentions, and directed that the two lines should be six cables apart. The Staff-Commander suggested that eight cables would be more suitable, and the Admiral acquiesced. A short time afterwards the Staff-Commander, seeing that the signal for six cables was flying told the Captain that the Admiral wished the distance to be eight cables. A message was sent to the Admiral to ask whether the signal should be altered to eight cables; the answer was that it should be left as it was. None of the officers ventured to point out that the manœuvre contemplated must lead to the collision of every pair of vessels in the fleet if it were attempted with the lines only twelve hundred yards apart. Captain Bourke showed that he quite understood the danger, for when the turning movement was begun he told the Admiral the vessels would be too close and suggested that one of the screws should be reversed, which was done. Rear Admiral Markham did the same on board the Camperdown, and a moment later reversed both screws, and closed the collision bulkheads. Had not these precautions been taken both vessels would almost certainly have gone to the bottom together. It is a very delicate but a very practical question how far the principle of absolute obedience under all circumstances is obligatory upon officers who see that a great blunder is being committed. The maxim that the soldier who obeys cannot err, is scarcely applicable to Rear Admirals and Port Captains, who see that if they proceed to carry out impossible instructions they may endanger a whole fleet and destroy hundreds of valuable lives. Sir George Tryon, who atoned for an aberration of judgment with his life, evidently gave the order to proceed with the manœuvre under some confused impression that the two divisions of ironclads were at the distance of eight cables which the Staff Commander had suggested. But the real state of things was clear to all else in the fleet and yet no one called the attention of the Admiral specifically to the fact. These considerations arise, of course, on the assumption that the version of the calamity given in the official reports is correct and sets forth all the facts. If it should turn out as some critics assert that the Admiral's signals were misunderstood and that the orders he gave were not carried out, the question will assume a different aspect.

KARACHI finds itself in the position of an eighteen-year-old boy, who has come to the conclusion it is time he wore tail-coats, and high collars, and instead of consuming cigarettes clandestinely smokes openly in the presence of his parents and everybody else. A strain of this kind of feeling runs through the whole of the report of the local Chamber of Commerce, which came to hand yesterday. Karachi is growing, but those who stand to it *in loco parentis* will not furnish it with the coats and the collars and cigarettes it considers it has necessity for. In the first place the Chairman tells us that the Merchandise Marks Act, which may represent school-masterly restraint, continues to be the course of a great deal of petty irritating worry, and he thinks it high time a representation was made to Government to have it modified. Its framers he is sure never intended that it should be worked to give so much trouble to merchants and on lines that are often not supported by reason. The compulsory marking of the country of origin alone is the cause of endless trouble, and the absurdity of the demands of the Act in this respect, if in no other, ought to be exposed and removed. Pretty much the same spirit actuates the youth who rebels against the ten o'clock rule, and asks the first time for the use of a latch-key. Karachi has not room to breathe within the confined space it is now hemmed up in. It wants railways. Not much has been done in the past year, but prospects are so bright that the Chamber believes its agitation has not been for nothing. Surveys continue to be made, and the rising port has hopes from Sir Charles Pritchard. But unfortunately the surveys have been so numerous that the Public Works Department finds it no easy matter to choose which is best. But two things in regard to railways the Chamber of Commerce has decided to press for; first of these is a double track of rails to be laid from Karachi to Kotri and the chart line from Hyderabad to Rohri. As to the latter it is pointed out that a tremendous risk is run every year during the height of the export season from the Indus floods, which breach the railway, between Radhan and Ruk. Government has recognised the necessity for this railway, but Karachi believing the truth of the adage about the bird in the hand, does not count anything of any avail except funds for the immediate construction of the line. Then Karachi is out-growing its harbour, and though considerable progress has been made, the Port Trust does not move with that celerity which the Chamber of Commerce would like to see. It is a matter for regret says the Chairman, that the Port Trust has done so little towards securing for trade the facilities that the proposed import yard will afford. The idea of this is to enable vessels to discharge their general cargo of import goods on the wharves, whence it is proposed to convey them by rail to the yard near the city. The Committee of the Chamber has on many occasions urged on the Port Trust the necessity of affording more accommodation for the growing foreign import trade, as present the facilities at the native jetty and the room available there are pronounced absolutely inadequate. Money was granted for the purpose a year ago; but we are told the Collector of Customs evolved from his inner consciousness "what has become to his non-mercantile brother members of the Trust and himself a popular puzzle"—how to provide Karachi with an import yard without moving the Custom House. Innumerable attempts have been made to solve this puzzle but in vain, and the alternative plans are declared by young Karachi to be nothing better than miserable conceptions hampered by many inconveniences. The jetty with which importers have now to content themselves for the present is for a great part of the year to a certain extent reserved for native craft, and the import foreign trade has to be confined to such small space as may at the time be available. The new import yard is intended to supply the want and warehouses are to be built. Karachi is in every way struggling to be rid of short trousers and little jackets; and as the correspondence, published as an appendix to the report shows, is striving to be like its big brother Bombay.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK administers a kindly rebuke to the "writers of the native Press" through the unexpected medium of the review of the report on the revenue administration of the Punjab for the past year. The year, which included the autumn harvest of 1891 and the rabi of 1892 was a very unfortunate one. In spite of great extensions of irrigation nearly two-thirds of the total cultivated area of the Punjab is still solely dependent on rain, and the experiences of the year served to illustrate the extent to which agriculturists are still at the mercy of the vicissitudes of the seasons. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick maintains that in the midst of failures of crops and the rise of prices consequent upon exports to Europe, Government did all it could do or could be expected to do for the alleviation of the lot of the poor. But here his Honour and the writers of the native Press cross swords. They condemned the Government for not finding a remedy for prevalent distress. Now, says Sir Dennis, some of these writers, with that regrettable spirit of bitterness which prompts them to find a race question in everything, treat the matter as if it were one simply of the interests of European traders and consumers as opposed to the interests of the people of this country. His Honour, though anxious to make allowance for the fact that the writers commonly belong to the classes that have suffered most from dearness of food, cannot help remarking that men who have received a certain amount of education, and who must have some knowledge of the views and feelings of persons outside their own immediate circles, should fail to recognise the fact that even from the point of view of the people of this country there is another side to the question. Sir Dennis goes to great pains to explain that the great mass of the cultivators, who form a vast majority of the population of the Punjab, profited by the rise of prices, and they would naturally have raised an outcry against any plan for artificially lowering them. It was, he says, another instance of one man's gain being another man's loss. Such cases his Honour moralises are only too common in this world, the attempt to adjust the affairs of one man at the expense of another would be altogether unjustifiable. But Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick would be disposed in the event of an extraordinary concurrence of untoward circumstances to interfere—for instance the simultaneous occurrence of extremely high prices in England, very low homeward freights, and great depletion of stocks of grain in India. In such circumstances Government might impose an export duty, or take some other steps to check exportation in order to save the country from absolute famine. Sir Dennis is having calculations made which will enable him to form some estimate of the possibility of such an extraordinary position actually presenting itself. But he is anxious that all concerned should clearly understand that no position less than that he conjures up as an example, would induce him to try artificial experiments with prices.

THE new financial clauses of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill simply continue the present financial arrangements for the next six years, with the exception that the Irish Legislature will have power to levy an additional taxation that may be necessary. The object of substituting these provisions for the seven clauses giving the new Legislature complete control of the finances reserving Customs and Excise for Imperial purposes, is to abridge the time which would otherwise have been expended on the discussion of the clauses as first submitted. An error of over a quarter-of-a-million in the annual totals of the excise returns drew attention to the necessity of recasting the financial proposals. This error of the English Excise had gone on undetected for some twenty-five years, but measures have now been taken to prevent its recurrence. The suggestion to practically hanging up the money question for six years, came from Mr. Sexton, and was readily accepted by the Government. It had the convenience not only of rendering superfluous the hundreds of amendments which were to have been moved on the old clauses, but also of discounting the resolve of certain parts of Ulster to refuse to pay taxes to the Irish Government. The taxes will be collected as hitherto by the Queen's tax-collectors. A Jo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FINANCIAL CLAUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill were passed by the Commons in Committee, last night, by a majority of thirty-five.

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL AND REAR ADMIRAL MARKHAM.

The President of the Victoria Court-Martial at Malta has informed Rear Admiral Markham that his conduct may possibly be called into question.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

PARIS, JULY 25.

The blockade of the Siamese ports has not yet been notified by France.

Active negotiations are going on between the Marquis of Dufferin and M. Develle, Foreign Minister, regarding Siam.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE SIAM DIFFICULTY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Special Correspondent of the *Englishman*, wiring from Bangkok on the 24th instant, says:—The offer made by the Government of Siam was refused through M. Pavie last night, owing to a disagreement regarding the cession of the left bank of the Mekong.

The other terms are generally conceded. Diplomatic relations have been broken off, and M. Pavie has requested the pilots to enable him to leave on Wednesday when the tide permits the Inconstant to cross the bar.

It is believed that delay is desired, &c., in order to get more ships from Saigon to insist in the reduction of the forts previous to shelling the city. A desperate resistance is certain. The Siamese force is quite twelve thousand in number, and hostilities will probably be prolonged.

LATER.

Siam is trying to negotiate with Paris direct independently of M. Pavie. There is very slender hope of success as M. Pavie recently succeeded in preventing the despatch of Admiral Humann by threatening to resign.

HEREDITARY TITLES AND PROPERTY.

The Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta has been asked by the Bengal Government for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Draft Bill authorising the settlement of property for the maintenance of the dignity of hereditary titles.

The Society has given the opinion that the principle of the Bill is opposed to the policy of Mahomedan law.

DEARTH OF COOLY EMIGRANTS.

Local colonial emigration agencies are experiencing serious difficulties in procuring a sufficient number of coolies for despatch to the several West Indian Colonies, and Mr. Warner, officiating Agent of the Colonies here, found it necessary to visit various recruiting centres in the Upper Provinces with a view to obtaining Indian labour at the several sub-agencies.

The present difficulty in procuring emigrants is ascribed to the heavy rain, which helped to provide sufficient employment for the classes from which they are usually recruited.

BOUNTIES FOR EXTENSION OF SERVICE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the offer of bounties for the extension of service in India to a certain number of men of the following Regiments:—2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, forty men, for two years; 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, one hundred men, for two years; 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, sixty men, for one year; 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, one hundred and twenty men, for two years; 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, one hundred men, for two years. The men will be selected from amongst those who had between six and seven years' service on 1st October, 1892, and one year extension men will receive Rs. 70 and two years men Rs. 140.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

The new type of Maxim guns, is expected to arrive in India early next week. Some difficulty experienced in the construction may, however, prevent the arrival for some little time.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

ELAHIBAKSH *VS.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The field district judge at Simla has been deputed on special duty to Lahore to try the case of Elahibaksh *vs.* the Secretary of State which is a claim for over one lakh of rupees for damages sustained in the Satgara Railway accident.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SIMLA.

Mr. Coldstream vacates the Deputy Commissionership of Simla in November; Mr. E Stedman, C.S., will succeed him.

HAZARAJAT NEWS.

All is quiet still in Hazarajat. No further troubles are anticipated.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that Sir James Lyall returns to India as a member of the Opium Commission.

COLONEL YATE'S MISSION.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Colonel Yate's report on the Khushk Valley boundary operations is not expected for several weeks, as the enquiry into the Afghan and Russian water rights has proved a longer business than was expected.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The Local Government will be consulted within a month by the Government of India on the question of Simultaneous Examinations, their opinions being asked as to the practicability or otherwise of the scheme.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Captain Macartney, British Agent in Yarkand, who was to have gone on leave this summer, remains for the present at his post.

He may possibly have interesting news to send regarding the Russian movements on the Pamirs, and the development of the Chinese policy in that region, for, under orders from Pekin, efforts are to be made to maintain the old boundaries to keep the Russians out of Sarikol.

THE KHANATE OF KHELAT.

The report of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan on the conduct of the Khan of Khelat and the measures to be taken to insure the good government of his State is not likely to be made public for a considerable period. The Government of India have carefully to consider the position as revealed in the report, and the usual references must be made to the Secretary of State before final action can be taken.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE NECESSITY FOR EXERCISE.

The man who says he cannot find time for rest and recreation will have to find time to be ill. This is a somewhat epigramate dictum, but I write from experience, and I am only too conscious of the truth of the sentence. It is not a mere expression of opinion, it is not a theoretical assertion. Older men than I, men with larger stores of knowledge, men who have dwelt in many lands and in various climates, have arrived at precisely the same conclusion. Exercise, healthy, vigorous, life-giving exercise, is a necessity. We most of us seem to recognise the fact when we are young. There are people who declare with vehemence that too much attention is nowadays given to physical education. I am not of this opinion. I believe it is perfectly possible to draw out and develop one's mental faculties and at the same time to train and strengthen one's physical gifts. A boy who is clever in class and skilful on the school playing grounds is always more popular with his masters and his fellows than he who is merely a boy bookworm, or than he who is only a muscle madcap. In youth it is possible to blend both the mental and the physical training. Opinion is hardly divided on this point. And yet we English folk rarely practice what we preach to our boys and girls. Most men and women are apt to overlook their physical requirements. There is either such a struggle for existence, or such a wild haste to get rich, that thousands of men totally neglect their bodies and prematurely go down to the grave. Exercise is absolutely necessary to maintain not only the limbs and muscles in order, but to keep the internal organs in a proper state of fitness and repair. It is not at all necessary that men of close business application should develop any great amount of skill in athletic pursuits and exercises. Extremes should be avoided. A person might profit in some respects if he trained as strictly as a prize-fighter, a sprint runner, or a football player, but he would certainly lose in other ways. The candle cannot be burnt at both ends simultaneously. The energies of the human frame cannot be taxed too seriously. I have never urged grown-up men to try to become athletes, and I have no intention of doing so now. But both men and women ought to possess sound bodies, and these cannot be had without exercise. A few hours weekly is sufficient. The Right Hon. W. L. Jackson opened the new ground of the East Riding Athletic Club at Leeds on Saturday. The ex-Irish-Secretary, who is the father of the Cambridge cricketer, said that he was a firm believer in physical development. He expressed the opinion that the man of sound body would, his other abilities being equal, always prove superior to the man of unsound body. This seems to me a truism. It is like saying that science teaches us that there are more people in those cities where the population is large than in those towns where the population is small. And of all the exercises with which I am acquainted, not one gives so much delightful pleasure as boating. It suits the young and the middle-aged; it can be enjoyed by both sexes; and it can be pursued under conditions which afford a maximum of amusement and physical advantage.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOAT.

It is only natural that boating should be popular with an island people. It has always been a fashionable form of recreation in England, and it always will be. Boating is one of those forms of amusement or kinds of sport which have been developed from necessity. Hunting, shooting, fishing fighting, and boating are forms of sport in these latter days which have developed from the necessities of man in the very dim past. The primitive savage, finding that wood would float, and desiring to cross a river, let us say, in search of food, doubtless sat on a huge log, and was carried over the stream. The construction of rafts would speedily follow, and we know that these were superceded by canoes, either hollowed out of tree trunks or composed of skin, stretched and fastened on to woodwork. The shape and the lightness of the canoe, the coracle or any other little vessel would probably vary according to what it was necessary to carry in it, according to the speed required, and according to the steering deemed desirable. A light, hollow barque would meet all these requirements, besides affording increased comfort in the way of dryness and being the easier to turn. I assume that the paddle was a later invention than the canoe or the boat, and was probably suggested to the untutored mind by the human arm and hand, of which it is an awkward reproduction. Rowing was practised in the very ancient empires of Egypt and China, and was very common in one form or another among the earlier Britons. From such rude beginnings has the sport of boating developed. The boats themselves have been improved, but mankind has not, I think, displayed the same inventiveness in both building as in other arts. However, with increased facilities for locomotion boating has largely—almost entirely—become an amusement, and a very jolly amusement too.

A GLIMPSE OF LIFE ON A HOUSE-BOAT.

When a man's single he can enjoy himself boating and when a man's married he can find ample pleasure in the old amusement of his bachelor days. If England does not possess vast rivers, the country is watered by many beautiful streams. What is the matter with the Thames, the Trent, the Medway, the Severn, the Wye, the Ribble, the Derwent, the Dee, and many other beautiful and picturesque rivers both for boating and camping? There are boating clubs in connection with all these rivers, and a young man can either apply himself to the serious and arduous work of training for regatta racing, with all its pains and disappointments, or he may merely row for the pleasure which the exercise affords him and his sisters, his wife, or his sweetheart. I have known many young men who pass nearly the whole of the summer on the river. Many of them have houseboats conveniently moored near the bank in some pretty spot, and within a mile or two of the railway station. What is so delightful as, for a young man, or a party of convivial and congenial fellows, to live on a houseboat during the summer. Thousands do so. As soon as business is over they rush away from the big cities and get out to their houseboats, where they can either live in lazyland, with the peculiar pleasures of being one's own cook and servant, and with the strange fascination which arises from the scores of little inconveniences experienced by playing the part—even feebly—of a Robinson Crusoe. I once knew a handsome, hale and hearty young law student, who always passed three or four months of the year in this manner. His houseboat was furnished like a little palace. He was not an Alexander Selkirk, for he had many neighbours on both banks of the stream up and down the river, and it was quite out of the ordinary run of palled pleasures to jump into his outrigger and pay visits to the other water sprites. This same young student rose with the lark, and every morning plunged from the stern of his boat into the dancing waters below him. He became quite an amphibious animal. The picture of health and strength, grace and beauty, he was the cynosure of many a pale, cadaverous city clerk. Nor was his mode of life without its advantages to others. Always on or in the water it had no terror for him, and many a disconsolate mortal has been rescued from death by drowning and restored to his friends by this limb of the law. It is a mode of living which I can recommend. Save for the initial expense of a houseboat it is not dear, and if two or three fellows join at the expense it becomes quite trifling.

AN ANTIDOTE TO WORK AND WORRY.

And if this be possible when a man's single, it is so when a man has taken unto himself a wife, and can congratulate himself upon some olive branches. I enjoy the friendship of a gentleman who has a spacious houseboat embowered 'neath the shade of widespreading trees which abut on a quiet and delightfully serene river in Leicestershire. At the end of every week, when the exhausted frame and the jaded brain needs rest and recuperation, my friend—whom we will call Paterfamilias—sets out with either his wife or some of his children for the houseboat, and there he spends his time, until the Monday morning's arrival entails more serious duties. Paterfamilias is a jolly old waterman. His larder is well-stocked, and in flannels and blazer, he relishes freedom from the restraints of society, and from the often irksome conventionalities of a jog-trot stereotyped world, where men and women are too often apt to conduct themselves as if they were all cast in one mould. Paterfamilias loves his sylvan retreat, which floats on the silvery bosom of the stream. The last time I saw him he was chewing a cigar after a matutinal swim. His costume was more natural than elegant, but he was the picture of happiness, as he watched his son and daughter practising the art of natation. His girl was an accomplished diver and swimmer, and I entirely shared the opinion of Pater, who believed that everybody, male and female alike, ought to be taught to swim, just as they are instructed in the three R's. He was a rare fresh-water sailor. Once he leisurely rowed, by easy stages, from Oxford to London, and it was with pride that he showed me a scrapbook in which were his descriptions of the journey. With a facile and humorous pen, and an occasional verse—for he possessed the gift of rhyming pleasantly—he had graphically told all about his voyage in the Calabar in the columns of the local newspaper. Paterfamilias was a clean-limbed, well set-up, athletic-looking man. He enjoyed the best of health and temper, and I attribute his happy condition to this blend of work and play.

BOATING A PLEASURE NOT A PURSUIT.

If the contents of one's stocking, the lining of one's purse, will not permit of such delights as these, there is still a less expensive manner of enjoying a change and a rest at the week end. It is always open to a party of men to row down a river and take with them camping-out material for a few days. I have known many bachelors set up camps on the banks of rivers. Apart from these excursions, what is more charming than for one or two friends to row along a river and disembark whenever the spirit moves? There one can loll on the green grass at peace with all the world. Quite apart from the mere exercise of rowing and boating these are some of the incidental pleasures of aquatics, and are penned with the object of throwing out suggestions for national recreation and sport. What is sport, properly considered, but pure amusement, and surely such pastimes as I have been alluding to will refresh the worn and weary. Of course, boating has its pains and penalties, but these are more for the racing man, and he who seriously takes to handling the oar as if his very existence depended upon rowing. Whereas, I look upon all forms of aquatics as part and parcel of the amusement, the sport, of humanity. This week one has been able to see the difference at Henley Royal Regatta between boating as a hobby and as a stern pursuit. Henley Royal Regatta, which was founded as far back as 1839, is nowadays very much of a society function, although this year Henley was shorn of much of its glory in this respect by the royal wedding.

AMATEUR CHAMPION ATHLETES.

Just as Oxford and Cambridge have ceased for many years to send representative crews to Henley Regatta, so have these sister universities practically refused to officially patronise the annual championship festival of the Amateur Athletic festival. The meeting this year was held at Northampton. Bacon, of the Ashton-under-Lyne Harriers, who used to be a soldier, reserved himself for the one mile, and won the race brilliantly and with plenty to spare, in 4 min. 22 1-5 secs. In my opinion, Bacon is the best long-distance runner we have in England. Old "Choppy Warburton," one of the most wonderful pedestrians who ever donned pumps, says that Bacon is a "second W. G. George," and his performances entitle him to be compared with the quondam Worcester wonder. C. A. Bradley, the nice-looking youngster from Huddersfield, frightened away nearly all opposition in the 100 yards. Bradley is a native of Huddersfield, where he was born in 1869, and he first achieved a notable success in the 120 yards handicap at the well-managed sports of his own town. For three seasons he has been the best of English short-distance amateurs, and he is a worthy successor to Cowie. Godfrey Shaw, the hurdler, at last achieved his ambition by winning the 120 yards hurdle championship. Shaw seems to have been able to do much more in New Zealand than in England. It has taken him a long time to follow in the footsteps of Jackson, Palmer, and Daft. E. O. Bredin, of the London Athletic Club, is the new holder of the Quarter and Half-Mile Championships, both of which he won in excellent time. Bredin, like Shaw, is a bit of a globe-trotter. Bredin came out a' the Bristol annual meeting, in 1885. He went to Canada in 1887, and went from there to Ceylon, where he embarked in the tea trade. He is now an Indian teetotal tea-planter, but has been spending some considerable time in England. Some folks are wicked enough to say that Bredin will tell even on the running track! Oh!! There were no foreign competitors at this year's meeting. The Championship meeting is the favourite battle-ground of the best amateurs of the world, but this summer we have had neither Americans, New Zealanders, Russians, nor any other nationality. Well, it is grateful and comforting to keep all the championship honours in Old England.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BROWN, 18th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Silchar,

LIEUTENANT WITHAM, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort Willam, is granted 90 days' privilege leave to England.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BARNARD, Commanding at Jubulpore, has been granted 60 days' pavilege leave.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of four additional sets of signalling equipment to the forts at Bombay.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence in India, from 3rd August inclusive, is granted to Lieutenant C. J. Wimberly, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANTS A. A. MacLaughlin, Munster Fusiliers, and A. G. G. Sharp, Leinster Regiment, proceed home on appointment to the Army Service Corps.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane, M. D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for temporary civil employment in the Punjab.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SPROULE, East Surrey Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment; and Lieutenants E. S. Gale, Dublin Fusiliers, and J. B. Paget, West Yorkshire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalions. The latter will remain with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

SANCTION has been given by the Secretary of State to the grant to all officers below the rank of Major or Surgeon-Major, serving in the North Lushai Hills, a local allowance of Rs. 75 a month, in addition to pay, the allowance to have effect from the 1st April 1893, and to be admissible during absence, under the same conditions as apply to the similar allowances to officers serving in the Naga and Southern Chin Hills.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—12th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. Gon to be Second-in-command, vice Wilson, but to remain seconded; Captain H. A. Carleton to be second-in-Command sub. pro tem; Captains Smith and Rawlins to move up in grade succession; and Lieutenant G. J. C. Hall to be Squadron Commander sub. pro tem. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. G. White, to be permanent Squadron Officer. 32nd Pioneers.—Captain E. De Brath to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded; Captain H. R. Brander to be Wing Commander sub. pro tem.

UNDERMENTIONED have leave of absence:—Out of India—Captain F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 90 days; and Lieutenant B. C. Lye, 23rd Pioneers, for 12 months, on private affairs. In India—Brigadier General Barnard, Commanding Nerbudda District for 60 days; Major W. W. Lean, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for 60 days; Captain C. M. Eales, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Ootacamund to 31st July; Lieutenant L. N. Herbert, 22nd Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant B. Strachey, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to Mussoorie to 25th August and 15th October next, respectively, all on private affairs; Lieutenant C. A. K. Johnson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Murree for 3 months, to study the language.

In a short time, a Paris correspondent tells us, there will probably not be a restaurant or cafe on the old Boulevards. Between the competition of the gambling clubs and the brasseries or beer saloons and their own conservative tariffs they were bound to disappear. A cup of coffee at a cafe was 50 centimes. It is 30 centimes at a beer saloon. A meal at Brebant's was really expensive; the "Bouillon" therefore crowded it out. Tortoni's used to be the centre of the fashionable world, but the transfer of power to the Chamber of Deputies, the growth of Paris west of the Champs-Elysees, and the rise of the many aristocratic and other clubs where the menu is luxurious and cheap, have left that famous house stranded. Its last ray of prosperity was due three years ago to the patronage of the Grand Dukes and Duchesses who then flocked to Paris and patronised it. But they have since learned to go to other places, and after languishing visibly it is about to close its doors. The Boulevards formerly were like a saloon, but are now rowdy. Beershops and bars garish with electric light remain open until three in the morning, and the habitues are the fastest of the fast.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of the business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, to-morrow at 3 p.m.:—

1.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1). Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 972, dated the 21st July, 1892—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of Children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.

(2.) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1127, dated the 30th August, 1893—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the law to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

(3). Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1535, dated the 15th November, 1892—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Abkari Act. 1878.

II.—Questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad:—

(1). In the case of what Municipalities in the Northern Division was the penalty of suspension resorted to during the last five years in connection with the question of abolishing octroi duties and imposing a house-tax in their place?

(2). Was the Bombay Government consulted by H. E. the Governor General of India in Council with regard to the fixing of the number of recommendation seats in the enlarged Local Legislative Council at eight?

(3). Has the policy of making the Municipalities in the Northern Division to "grudgingly" acquiesce in good work initiated by Government officers "under the feeling that further opposition was hopeless and might lead to their own disgrace and effacement" (*vide* paargraph 79 of the Report of the Commissioner, N. D., on Municipal taxation, &c., for 1890-91) the approval and sanction of Government?

(1). Is it true that in the Kholi villages of Sangve, Hurkul Khurd, Sawdoo and Warawde of the Devgad taluka in the Ratnagiri District, the Khots have under the last Revenue Settlement to pay to Government annually as assessment Rs. 2,509-12-0, Rs. 4,155-5-6, Rs. 1,694-3-0, and Rs. 2,309-6-0, respectively for those villages, while they can under the Khoti Settlement recover from their tenants only about Rs. 831-12-8, Rs. 1,457-11-8, Rs. 1,004-8-10, and Rs. 1,540-8-0, respectively; and has such a fixing of the Government assessment at an amount in excess of what the Khot can recover from his tenants taken place with regard to most of the villages of that taluka under the last Revenue Settlement?

(5). Is it a fact that in the village of Lore in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District tenants holding Khatas Nos. 143, 99, 123 and 174 in the Survey Botkhat are entiled under the Khoti Settlement to pay to Khots nothing more than Rs. 5-4-0, Re. 1-0-0 Rs. 14-0-0, and Rs. 12-8-0, respectively, for their holdings; while the Khot of the village has under the last Revenue Settlement to pay to Government Rs. 29-14-0, Rs. 9-10-0, Rs. 76-4-6 and Rs. 55-8-0, respectively, for the same holdings, and is such a difference between what the Khot is entitled to receive from his tenants and what he is bound to pay to Government common to the lands in most of the Khoti villages of that Taluka under the new settlement?

(6). What remedy have Government adopted to redress the grievances set out in the above two questions?

(7). Are Government aware that in the case of Imperatrix vs. Moolubhai Bawaji and thirteen others, which was pending before Mr. Kabraji, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, summonses were issued to the accused and the witnesses who belonged to Gogha to attend on the 16th of March, 1893, at Detroj in the Viramgam Taluka at a distance of nearly one hundred miles from Gogha, and are there any general directions issued by Government for the guidance of officers in whom executive and judicial functions are combined in order to prevent as far as possible such inconvenience?

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1893-94.

IV.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

(1). A bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

INDIAN CURRENCY AND CHINA TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is known to all that owing to heavy decline in exchange between India and China caused by the fall in silver consequent on the closing of the Indian mints against free coinage, the Bombay Millowners' Association, short time ago, resolved to work short-time in view of curtailment of the production of yarn, thereby reducing, as a direct consequence, the shipment of bales to China and as an indirect measure, giving effect to a decrease in the present unsaleable stock there, so that the China market may naturally rise in the interest of the trade. They have further delegated the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia with powers to draw up for them a schedule of wages to be payable in different mills in Bombay, taking into account the various circumstances and classes of machinery in those mills. Without disparaging in any way the actions of the association, I would like to point out, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, that besides the reduction of wages there is another branch of economy which the association in general and the millagents in particular should not overlook at such an exigency of time when an economy is at all to be made as a whole in the mill industry. This branch of economy is towards the reduction of the muccadamage charges, which are very heavy in almost all the mills in Boubay, and I am told that in some of the mills these charges vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per candy, besides returns paid to muccadums for samples and *bardan*. There are then charges paid to those doing for them custom and shipping works, and which are also not uniform. I mean charges payable for carriage of machinery, articles, stores, and bales of yarn from the mill to the Custom House, or railway station, and *vice versa*. I am, no doubt, sure that if a tender for the performance of those works be called in every year by these mills, there may come forward persons to do the same at a much more reduced cost: and the saving thus effected, will somewhat strengthen the financial position of the mills in these hard and fast days. But I do not feel sure that the mill-agents will take this matter seriously into consideration for the interest of the poor shareholders, because it would deprive their partisans and friends of their handsome income.—Yours, &c.,

PREMCHAND ABHECHAND MARFUTTIA.

Vithulwadi Street, Bombay, July 25.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden, at three o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive here, at ten o'clock, on Saturday night. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Arcadia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. R. E. Acklom, Mr. and Mrs. Tait Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. H. Cockerton, Mr. G. E. Jones' Mrs. Vaid, Mr. C. G. Lissant, Mr. J. E. Neale, Mr. W. Siddons, Mr. J. Hopps, Miss Duffus, Surg.-Major] R. Goodlad and wife, Major and Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Mr. F. Calderbank, Mr. A. S. Dott, Mr. Burjojee, Mr. Bells, Mr. Duckworth, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. G. M. Monkcom, Mr. F. Sanders, and Dr. Woodward.

From Brindisi: Surg.-Capt. J. Norwood, Major Bailward, Col. J. Biddulph, Col. J. H. Barnard, Mr. J. A. Marghan, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Capt. H. Cave, Surg.-Capt. G. C. Hare, Capt. W. Cracroft, Mr. P. Harrison, Dr. Pilgrim, Mr. J. McKee, Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Mr. F. Coode, Lieut. Hobson, Surg-Major Burroughs, Mr. Blasdale, Surg.-Major S. Little, Rev. A. Ferrier, Mr. Toogood, Col. Miley, Mr. G. R Thom, Dr. Majundur, Mr. J. Macdowel and Mr. W. Carter.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Chalk, and Mr Nelson.

For Bangalore: Mr. Abbott.

THE City Fathers of the Russian capital have alway enjoyed a reputation for economy. A few of the members of the newly-elected Council endeavoured the other day to infuse a more liberal spirit into the Uprava. The question was one of granting an honorarium to the new Mayor of St. Petersburg. One of the speakers instanced the case of the Lord Mayor of London, who, he said, receives 10,000*l.*, or nearly 100,000 roubles; but the Council would not listen to such "preposterous examples." It seems the liberal advocate further explained that the Lord Mayor of the British capital "spent ten thousand pounds upon every State banquet he gave!" After an acrimonious discussion the Council voted the Mayor of St. Petersburg a salary of 12,000 roubles, or about 1,200*l.* per annum, for his term of office.

SILVER UP TO DATE.

THE BIMETALLIST VIEW.

WRITING in the *Financial World*, of July 3rd, Mr. Moreton Frewer says: It is not too much to say that a new calendar for the financial world takes date from Monday of last week; the monetary revolution of 1875 has finally culminated, and the British empire has passed over from what Sir Louis Malet used to describe as "unrated bimetallism" with open mints to rated bimetallism with mints closed. That the action of the Government of India was taken in the very nick of time appears clear; for, suppose that Government had waited until, the Sherman Act being already repealed, the rupee had fallen to 6d., the fixing of the rupee under such conditions at 1s. 4d. would have involved the repudiation by the buyers of all sales for delivery, whether between Manchester and India, or between Bombay and China. It was, however, unfortunate that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee was so belated. Had that report preceded the assembling of the Brussels Conference, so that, the Indian mints being already closed, Mr. Gladstone had enjoyed the object-lesson of the past week, the policy of obstruction and ridicule to which Sir Rivers Wilson and Sir Charles Fremantle lent themselves so successfully would have been impossible; and not only so, but how very different must also have been the attitude of France.

What does Mr. Bertram Currie now think of the new-fangled currency system he has invented—"a gold standard without a gold currency"? In a week the very strongest barrier against a Russian invasion of India—the honest rupee—has been swept away. If, further, the Sherman Act is also repealed, which seems inevitable, the silver in the legal tender rupee will be worth 6d. In other words, a Russian army having reached India, can pay two-thirds of its current expenses—for transport and provisions—by coining and issuing rupees. And the position of France in the event of war is precisely similar. The 5f. piece, costing, perhaps, a franc coined in Berlin, would be worth to the invading Germans half a dozen corps d'armee. It is impossible not to believe that his recognition of what was to follow had much to do with Count Caprivi's recent hostility to bimetallism, and accounts for the attitude of the German representatives at Brussels.

I venture to think, then, that it is this military aspect of the currency question which will, before many months, restore the only possible par, the par of 1 to 15½ by an international agreement which England and France will now be more anxious to arrive at than any other of the nations represented at the Conference. Truly the Simla solution is amazing enough. Gold had become scarce, and was appreciating equally in terms of silver and commodities; there was too little of it to settle the balance of international trade; therefore we have diminished the monetary use of silver, expanded the use of gold, and we now propose to increase the strain by sending gold immense distances over seas, and to a country where, from an absence of banking facilities, prices do not respond at all to varying exchanges. Of course, Sir David Barbour has been waiting for the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, his tongue in his cheek. Sir David is the author of the text-book on bimetallism; the present position of silver is so impossible that he may well believe we are finally at the dawn of sense. What England would not do while her landed interest was being strangled by a currency contraction, while her staple industries were being robbed of all profit, while her foreign debtors were drifting toward insolvency, that she will consent to do after the suspension of the Sherman Act, because then the "dishonest rupee" will have opened the gateways of the East to Russian invasion. And now what is going to happen in the United States? Is the City to-day in the same mind as a week ago? Is the stock market, judging from what has happened in the past seven days, to get support from the repeal of the Sherman Act? or are we being sucked into a financial maelstrom? Is the City to-day for or against silver purchases at Washington? Ten years ago Henri Cernuschi assured President Arthur that if Congress would suspend the Bland purchases, and sell 50,000,000 oz. of silver for what it would fetch, the catastrophe in the Eastern and in the South American exchanges would at once educate the whole world. Probably had his advice been followed the world would have been spared ten lean years ending in a catastrophe. And if it were possible now for President Cleveland to arrive at a compromise with the silver men, so as to stop all purchases, and, further, to give a bounty of, say, 3s. per ounce on the export of silver bullion from the United States, that would be a very inexpensive way for America to force on an international agreement. Six months of such a bounty would suffice; the bounty would enable silver to be still produced, and, in increasing quantities in the United States, it would greatly assist the copper and lead mining industries, and would bring the China exchanges down to 1s. You pointed out in an editorial last week that the value of an estimated stock of dlrs. 3,000,000,000 of silver in China had been reduced by one-sixth in four days; the effective demand then on the part of those Asiatic myriads for English and also Indian goods has been diminished already by £100,000,000 sterling. If the tael (513 gr.) can be brought down to 1s., there is an end to the entire trade of England with China.

The only hope for gold monometallism to-day is through the closure of every silver mine in the world; and even so the amount of silver that would still come from gold mines and copper and lead mines would probably defeat the end in view. But if the silver party at Washington stands for honest money all the world over—for an honest rupee, an honest five-franc piece, an honest dollar—that party will do its utmost for a year or two, while the lesson is being well thrashed into us here, to secure the maximum of silver production by a bounty on export. Certainly the Republican party who have given a bounty on home-grown sugar—a bounty about equal to its cost of production—cannot object to the principle being extended to silver; the nation has got dlrs. 750,000,000 of silver and silver coin which it wishes again to see at par, it has got hundreds of millions of capital locked up in silver and silver-lead mines, railways depending on the prosperity of those mines, skilled labour over large areas dependent on the future expansion of silver mining; it has got, further, no inconsiderable part of its national resources in the undeveloped silver reefs of the Rocky Mountains. Under these circumstances, is it not worth while for the nation to spend in bounties (it would be fair to say in wages) some portion of its surplus revenue? And this compromise by bounty would suit both parties in Congress. The creditor classes and Wall-street would agree, because it would remove the scare of a gold premium; the silver states would be protected in a valuable local industry, upon which the development of their railway systems depends; lastly, the farmers of the United States, who are the backbone of the silver party, would consent to this temporary make shift seeing that they are now protected by the fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d. against the danger of increased European exports of wheat and cotton from India—exports which were stimulated by the cheapening rupee.

"It is not a question," says Professor Suess, "whether silver will again become a full valued money metal throughout the world, but only as to the amount of tribulation through which Europe will pass before that result is attained."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR CUP COMPETITION.

AT a committee meeting of the Rovers' Football Club, held on Monday last, Mr. W. B. Green, vice-president of the Club, offered the committee a challenge cup to be put up for competition amongst civilian teams in Bombay. Mr. Green's offer was accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded him. Mr. Angus Brown however, suggested that the cup be put up for competition for school and junior teams in Bombay, players to be eighteen years and under. The cup to be competed for annually and to be held by the winning team for twelve months. This he considered would give the game an impetus among the youths of the city, besides bringing out young talent to take place in the senior teams. This suggestion was carried unanimously, and the secretary was instructed to make the matter public and solicit entries. As soon as sufficient entries have been received, arrangements will be made for holding the tournament.

HONOUR to the pioneers in the vast field of science! Mr. John Sime has just published at the Chiswick Press in pamphlet form a very interesting memoir of Sir Francis Ronalds. Twenty years before Wheatstone and Cooke or Morse had patented their improvements in the telegraph, indeed while the first two were respectively lads of twelve and fourteen years of age, Ronalds had sent messages over eight miles of overhead wires of his own construction, and had laid and worked a serviceable underground line of telegraph of sufficient length to demonstrate the practicability of communication by telegraph between long distances. Details of his overhead telegraph wires were published by him in 1823. Ronalds's residence at Hammersmith, where these experiments were carried out, is the house now, and for long past, occupied by Mr. William Morris, the poet, who has caused a tablet to be placed on the wall bearing the inscription, "The first electric telegraph eight miles long, was constructed here in 1816 by Sir Francis Ronald, F.R.S., &c." An autotype fac-simile of a portrait of this father of electric communication accompanies the publication.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE AND INDIAN CURRENCY REFORM.

A DECLARATION.

THE following declaration of the Bimetallic League regarding the Indian Currency Amendment Act has been issued:—

The serious and sudden action of the British Government in authorising the Indian Government to close the Mints in India to the unrestricted coinage of silver, for the purpose of raising the gold value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and of maintaining it, if possible, at the rate fixed, renders it incumbent upon the Council of the Bimetallic League to issue a Special Declaration upon the subject.

The step is a very grave one, and must lead to consequences affecting more or less all the nations of the world.

Misapprehensions seem to exist in some quarters as to the relation between this new policy of the Government and the policy which has been, and is, advocated by the Bimetallic League. The Council of the League desire, in the clearest and strongest language, to disown any connection whatever between the two.

It is true (and Bimetallists may be encouraged by the fact) that at last the British Government has been compelled to recognise and to admit the existence of some of those evils which the League has for years pointed out as the result of the rupture, in 1873, of the Bimetallic tie between silver and gold. It has also been forced to attempt a remedy so far as the finances and trade of India are concerned. Moreover, it is evident that the Government now admits the economic principle that it is in the power of legislation to secure a Par of Exchange between gold and silver moneys, and recognises that it is one of the duties of the Governments, under certain circumstances, to take steps to attain such Parity.

These are important admissions, and they will be of the greatest possible service in the future.

The measure just adopted, however, aims at remedying only one particular phase of the Currency difficulty, and that by no means the most important or the most comprehensive. The policy of the League, on the other hand, which it has consistently advocated, has been the establishment of One Money for the whole world, and the settlement of the Monetary Question upon a broad International basis.

The plan of the Government is a purely artificial expedient—an experiment—which must, even if successful in attaining the immediate object in view, aggravate the difficulties of the situation in other important directions. It deliberately ignores the enormous and grave issues involved in the commerce of both England and India with the Far East, and with all the other silver-using countries of the world. By lowering the gold value of silver it will increase rather than diminish the disturbance which British Trade has experienced since 1873, when the old ratio between gold and silver was destroyed; while on the other hand, it will introduce an entirely new element of difficulty into the Foreign Trade of India.

It remains to be se

That policy is not Bimetallism. It is open to the objections which are alleged against the Bimetallic System without possessing its advantages. It introduces an artificial and restricted, instead of an automatic and free supply of money. It attempts to rate the rupee to the sovereign without the security of a Fixed Ratio between Silver and Gold. It arbitrarily raises the gold value of the rupee, while at the same time it disregards the monetary conditions of the rest of the world, and gives no assurance of stability.

Whatever may be the immediate effect of the experiment which is now being tried, so far from the action of the Government being a solution of the question, it will, if persevered in, only lead to a Universal Policy of Gold Standards and contracted Currencies, instead of the Joint Standard, which would preserve the full use of both Gold and Silver as legal tender money throughout the world. In other words, instead of establishing International Monetary Concord it will inaugurate an era of Monetary War.

HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, President.
H. R. GRENFELL, Chairman of General Council.
ROBERT BARCLAY, Chairman of Executive Council.
SAMUEL OGDEN, Vice-Chairman of Executive Council.
WM. H. HOULDSWORTH, Chairman of Parliamentary Committee.
W. E. DORRINGTON, J. ARTHUR HUTTON, } Hon. Treasurers.
HENRY MCNIEL, General Secretary.
Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, 27, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
8th July, 1893.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some two or three letters have already been published in your paper dealing with the inconveniences that the resident-students are put to. I might as well draw the attention of the authorities to some more grievances of the students, and hope, which I know is hoping against hope, that they be removed as early as possible.

If there is one thing that gives no more inconvenience than another it is the dining halls, built for Dakshini and Gujerati students. One hall, to which are attached three kitchens, is given to the Dakshinis and a little larger one, with four kitchens, allotted to the Gujeratis. I need hardly say that neither the Gujeratis nor the Dakshinis dine at tables as is the fashion with the Europeans or the Parsees. Such being the case, there is hardly room sufficient to accommodate fifteen persons in the hall given to the Dakshinis and twenty in that given to the Gujeratis. The number of Dakshini resident-students generally varies from twenty-five to thirty, and that of the Gujeratis from forty to fifty. From these figures it is plain that the halls are too small for the purpose. The kitchens, again, are so small, that the whole place there is taken up by the things and utensils required for the purposes of cooking. There is hardly any room left in the kitchens, where we can take our food. And certainly they are not—full as they generally are with smoke—meant for dining purposes. Besides there is no room to keep the stores in, such as those of wheat, ghee, and fuel, &c., and hence some students are obliged—although they do not like it—to keep some of the things mentioned in their studies. There are generally two Dakshini dining clubs and four Gujerati ones. All the Dakshinis are required to take their food in the hall given them, and so also the Gujeratis in theirs, and the members of different clubs are served by their respective cooks and servants. I am told that this arrangement—that of all the Dakshinis taking their meals together, and also all the Gujeratis doing the same—was intended to remove the feelings of caste distinctions from their minds which, I am glad to mention, find no room there. And thus a remedy was intended against an evil when there was no evil. When I compare these arrangements which our fellow-students of a sister institution—I mean the Deccan College—have got I in this particular thing at least envy their lot. There a *separate* dining hall, a kitchen, and a store-room are given to each separate dining club. Will our College authorities take into their heads to ask the Government to have the above arrangements here also, which are so very convenient? And, again, the bath-rooms—seven in number—are too few for the purpose. We generally take our bath in the morning, say, from eight to ten. How is it possible, then, for nearly a century of people to take their baths in such a short space of time? Hence we are required to wait some times for half-an-hour or so at the door of a bath-room before we get our turn. One more thing I must allude to in this letter, and that is the urinals. I would have thanked my stars had I not been obliged to do so. These urinals are built neither on the European fashion nor on the native one. It is an unhappy combination of both. The urinals that we see in public places—filthy as they are—are certainly superior to those that we have got. Very often, generally in the evening, wind blowing over these places makes the surrounding atmosphere quite unfitted, and certainly ruinous to health. Lastly, I might mention some things, the want of which more or less we feel every day. Among these are—a gymnasium, a reading, and last but not least a small separate lodging for our superintendent.—Yours, &c.,

A STUDENT.

Elphinstone College Quarters, July 23.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent complaints made by students of the Elphinstone College through the medium of your paper have attracted much attention of the authorities concerned. It will not, therefore, be amiss to mention one more complaint of the students at this opportune time. They say, that though accommodation is made for seventy-eight students to reside in the quarters founded for them, not a single room is set apart where they can read papers in the morning and evening, or talk when at leisure without disturbing those preparing their lessons at that time. A small dirty room, where some four or five could sit at one time, was given to them last year to use as a reading-room. But this year even that small room they are dispossessed of. Hoping that together with other complaints this one will be paid its due share of attention.—Yours, &c.,

M. H. V.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Hyculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	50	0	43	70	42	88	41	62
Tuesday, July 25	...	...	...	...	...	..	0	2
Total ..	50	0	43	70	42	88	41	64
Total fall to 25th July 1892	35	70	28	80	29	79	30	27
Total fall to 25th July 1891	52	50	42	8	41	13	37	37

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Bellary, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are blowing from their ordinary monsoon direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Goa, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, and Deesa. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot, 16 at Goa, and 14 at Karwar, Akola, Neemuch and Ajmere. The maximum temperature continues to be above the normal in several places, but the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the average in all districts. The highest temperature the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity shows a tendency to increase and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·60") Cuddapah (2·38"), Masulipatam (2·25"), Cochin (1·66"), Karwar (1·58"), and Secunderabad (1·34"), about half an inch at Goa, and light to moderate hower at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary and Negapatam. Abnormals indicate that the weather in Mysore, the whole of the Madras Presidency and on and off the Coromandel Coast is slightly disturbed, and that a small area of low pressure exists off Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay. Conditions are hence very favourable for rain there. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has decreased and is now about 2-3rds its average strength. Between Karwar and Bombay the gradient has increased rapidly and now slightly exceeds its average strength. Conditions are, therefore, favourable for moderately heavy rain from Mangalore northwards as far as Ratnagiri and light to moderate showers to the north of Ratnagiri as far as Surat. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"LORD CONNEMARA'S former wife has," says the *Law Times*, "reverted, of course, to the use of her maiden name, and is now the Lady Susan Georgina Ramsay. I have just had the privelege of perusing a long document in her handwriting. It is, I am informed, to be sent out to each member of the House of Lords. Its publication in the ordinary way would, it is very probable, lead to a considerable number of actions for libel. It is a statement that strikes one as having been written in blood and tears. Lady Susan Ramsay complains that she has not merely been wronged, but has, since the divorce case was before the courts, been relentlessly persecuted. The one person who was able to clear her name from the stain which it was sought to cast upon it has been worried out of the army and ruined in the most absolute sense. Lady Susan Ramsay charges the Duke of Cambridge with having acted against herself and on behalf of her husband."

WATER-SUPPLY schemes for the towns of Conjeeveram, in the Chingleput district, and Chidambaram, in the South Arcot district, are now in course of preparation by the Sanitary Engineer.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN MILLS, of the Bombay Verterinary College, has invented a horse-sling and a bit for the prevention of crib-biting and wind sucking. The former obtained a diploma of merit at the Royal Military exhibition in London. Both inventions are to be patented.

IN the course of the last performance of the Stanley Opera Company, at the Frere Hall, Karachi, a cry of fire was raised which naturally caused much alarm to the audience. A gentleman in the front row, however, had fortunately the presence of mind to call out "keep your seats, there is no danger," and what threatened to be a panic was happily averted.

IT is rumoured that the Madras Government has informed the Nizam's Government that the working agreement for the Bezwada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway will expire on the 1st January next, when it is expected that the whole line, from Bezwada to Vizagapatam, will be worked by the State.

THE Secretary of State has, on the recommendation of the Madras Government, sanctioned the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 180 per mensem to Mr. P. Ramchandra Rour, the Madras Statutory Civilian, who was removed from the service in November last. The allowance has been made payable from the date of removal.

THE other evening as a Bania banker was returning home with a box containing gold ornaments to the value of about Rs. 5,000 and a tin case containing silver ornaments worth Rs. 250, a stout stalwart sepoy of the 3rd Biluch Regiment pounced upon him, knocked him down and ran away with the tin case. The alarm being raised, two native policemen instantly ran up and at some risk arrested the sepoy a little distance from the spot. The sepoy was about to strike the policemen with his *khurdum*, but with the assistance of other policemen he was at last handcuffed. He was placed before the City Magistrate, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

AN inquest held on the body of the late Mr. Gill, who was drowned in the river Hughly, returned a verdict of accidental death, which, indeed, was the only verdict that could be returned. Nothing further has been discovered regarding the money the deceased is alleged to have had with him

THE great gathering of pilgrims at Puri has passed off without any outbreak of cholera, which is a matter for thankfulness. The number this year was exceptionally great, but excellent arrangements had been made and perfect order prevailed. The bulk of the pilgrims only remain two or three days to give their offerings to the idols, and see them dragged in their carts.

THE s. s. Burdon, Captain W. E. Edwards, of West Hartlepool, a vessel of 1,861 tons register, loaded by Messrs. Ralli Brothers with an entire cargo of wheat, left Karachi on the 15th instant says the *Sind Gazette*, for Amsterdam. When taken out to sea, however, she had a list to starboard, but no complaint was made by the crew as to the vessel being in an unseaworthy condition until the captain got on board in the afternoon. The captain, it would appear, could not go out with the vessel as she was taking in cargo up to the last minute of her departure, and he had to settle up business with his agents in town. On boarding his vessel he heard from his officers that the crew refused to proceed any further, as they considered the vessel to be unseaworthy in consequence of her having a list,—which seems to have got heavier after the vessel had proceeded further out, this being no doubt due to the cargo settling down towards the side she listed. The captain called them aft and after explaining matters suggested the advisability of shifting some of the coal from the starboard bunker to port, or if they did not care to do so, to throw overboard sufficient coal and bring her upright, as he had a larger quantity than was necessary for the vessel to reach Aden, where he meant to take an additional supply. The crew refused to do either and persisted in the vessel being taken into harbour again, stating as their reason for so acting that she had too heavy a list and that with her tossing about it was impossible for them to carry out the captain's suggestion. Eventually the firemen also refused to keep up sufficient steam, and finding that it was running down the captain was compelled to anchor his vessel to prevent her from drifting ashore, and on the following day the crew still persisting in their demand to take the vessel into harbour, and there to right her, the captain had no other alternative left but to give in. About 27 tons of coal from the starboard bunker was shifted to port with the assistance of shore labour in a few hours and the vessel was in perfect trim to start that very evening, but the crew held out that the cargo required shifting and that the coal placed on deck would be washed overboard the first heavy sea she shipped, which was only to be expected in this monsoon season. They considered they had a right to have the vessel brought into harbour to have her righted, but as the captain seemed to think otherwise the crew laid their grievances before the Harbour Magistrate who settled the matter amicably, and the vessel proceeded to sea on the night of the 18th.

THE story is told in *Truth* that some officers of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, at present in camp at Lydd Common, with many other persons, have been pestered lately with the circulars of money-lending touts. As there are a good many young men in the lower ranks of commissioned officers who have expectations and but little acquaintance with business matters, doubtless dupes are secured in this way. Some of the officers at Lydd, who were too wise to be taken by the bait of "money without security," resented the offers made of assistance they received and determined to punish the offenders. They opened correspondence with the more persistent of the touts, and three of these rose to the bait. One of them went down in person to Lydd appearing there in the character of his own clerk. Lydd is a desolate spot on the shingly waste stretching out to Dungeness, and the only feature in the landscape is the lighthouse, five miles off. The money lender arrived by the first train down and inquired for his pigeon. He was informed that the guileless bird was on duty in the lighthouse. It was a hot day, the road is as sandy as Sahara, and he reached the lighthouse only to find he had been hoaxed. When last seen, he was observed to be tramping back in the last stage of exhaustion to Lydd, from which place to the metropolis the train service leaves much to be desired.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sydney, states that her Majesty's cruiser Rapid, Commander Sir HENRY A. Ogle, had just arrived at Tonga from Fiji, and fired the first salute from a foreign nation to Tonga's new King, who is henceforth to be known by his official title of Tubon, instead of Taufaahau. The coronation, with all the kava-drinking ceremonial, took place on April 21st. The Tongan guard played "God Save the Queen" when Sir Henry Ogle and his officers visited the Palace, and when the King returned the visit on the following day the ship's yards were manned and a salute of fourteen guns was fired in his, Majesty's honour.

SOME returns just published show how largely German Universities are attended by foreigners. At Munich there are this term 3,435 students of German nationality, whilst those from abroad number nearly two hundred. At Zurich there are no fewer than 255 foreigners, of whom over a hundred are women. Wurzburg, Erlangen, Gottingen, and Jena have between them somewhat fewer foreigners than Munich.

A CURIOUS case has been heard in Berlin. In the year 1891, in Russian-Poland, a quantity of placards were placed on the walls inviting the people to emigrate to Brazil, saying that a Polish kingdom would be founded, and that, if they went to Bremen, they would be sent across. An immense number of emigrants thereupon travelled to Bremen, only to learn that they could have no free passage. They, having no means of returning to Poland, soon spent their last penny in the Bremen inns. When the Poor Board found that these people would fall a burden on them, a drastic measure was taken. A railway train was prepared, and the Poles were told that it would take them straight to Brazil. About a thousand emigrants entered it, and were speedily taken to Berlin. There, as will be remembered, the penniless emigrants caused disturbances in the refuges, and the Berlin Poor Board was obliged to take care of them and feed them until they could be gradually despatched to their several homes. The Berlin Poor Board has now claimed all the expenses from the Bremen Poor Board, and the law decided in favour of the claim.

A BERLIN correspondent says the ceremony of the opening of the Reichstag was a very impressive one. His Majesty arrived on horseback from Potsdam after a three hours' ride, and was heartily cheered by the hundreds of people collected in front of the Palace. The Emperor, surrounded by all the Royal Princes now staying in Berlin, first attended Divine service in the Court Chapel and then went to the White Hall, where the members of The Federal Council and the Reichstag had assembled. On the appearance of his Majesty the senior member, Herr Dieden, proposed three cheers for the Emperor, which were enthusiastically given. The Emperor then took up his position before the throne, holding his helmet in his hand, and read in a distinct, loud voice the speech, handed to him with a deep bow by Chancellor von Caprivi. The Emperor spoke every word with accentuation which did not fail to make an impression. A certain solemnity was in his tone and manner, and one felt that he was full of the significance of the moment, and wished to create the same feeling within his hearers.

THE corporation of Saintes in the Charente, a Paris Correspondent says, lately invited the Canadian Commissioner-General in France, Mr. Fabre, to attend the fetes there on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Champlain, the founder of Quebec, and a native of Saintes. Mr. Fabre, accompanied by Mrs. Fabre, was received at the station; decorated with flowers and foliage, by the Prefect, the Mayor, the Deputies of the Department, and all the local authorities. Mr. Fabre, in the course of an after-dinner speech, said that the relations between Canada and France had never been destroyed. Addressing Colonel Gaschet, he said: "Canadians see France naval men only. It is a great pleasure for me to see a representative of your army, which we all admire." The Colonel replied that it was a great satisfaction to command the 6th Regiment, which fought for the independence of Canada. He meant no doubt that his regiment fought to prevent Canada passing from the hands of France to those of England.

IT is stated by the Russian political agent at Khiva, in an official report, that the beneficial effects of the Trans-Caspian Railway in promoting the progress and general well-being of that Central Asiatic Khanate are quite astonishing. Its finances—and these form the keynote of the agent's statement—are now in so prosperous a condition, that the Khan is enabled to clear off the greater part of the tribute arrears owing to Russia. It would be interesting to learn in what manner the Khivaiotes are taxed to furnish this Imperial tribute.

EVERY summer one hears of an appallingly large number of conflagrations in the Russian provinces. No one, writes a correspondent, appears in the least surprised. If you call your neighbour's attention to these numerous reports of extensive fires, of the whole or partial destruction of villages, he will quite unconcernedly observe that it is the "fire season," and with a characteristic shrug of the shoulders he implies, if he do not put the query verbally, "What else do you expect, what would you have?" Thus, for instance, the official journal of the Government of Pensa quite prosaically announces that the "fire season" has commenced in that province, and goes on to relate, in curt phrase, that in the village of Agafenoffka nine, and in Kosheffka ninety, peasants' homesteads have been burnt. On the following day twenty-one houses were destroyed by fire in the village of Yelesina, in one of which a child was burnt to death. A couple of days later fifty-five houses and twenty-one granaries were totally consumed in another large village named Terismorg. The last-mentioned fire caused damage to the amount of 12,000 roubles.

A REMARKABLE demonstration in favour of a lawbreaker, has taken place in the little village of Bayet, in the Department of the Allier. For some time past the place has been in a state of terror owing to the ruffianism of a man named Murat, nicknamed the Prince, after his homonym, the former King of Naples. Incredible as it may seem, it is seriously asserted by many witnesses that this ruffian was in the habit of levying a sort of toll or blackmail on the farms of the surrounding country. Even the garde champetre was in dread of him, for having one day remonstrated with Murat about some trifling matter, he received a volley of blows that seem effectually to have cowed him. Recently, Murat had a dispute with an aged labourer named Court, the end being that he felled the old man to the ground. The victim did not remonstrate. But he has a son, a wild young man, supposed to be a poacher, and this son determined to avenge his father's wrong. Accordingly he waited for the "Prince" one evening behind a hedge with a loaded rifle in his hand, and the latter coming by shot him dead. Young Court immediately went and gave himself into custody, saying, "I have rid the country of him. I have killed the Prince." The man who effected his arrest kissed him effusively, in French fashion, and on his way to the station-house Court had an ovation. Presents of money and provisions were showered upon him. A petition for his pardan is already being extensively signed. It is thought that no jury will convict.

Two women of the people stood the other day before the Judge in a Vienna law-court. They had quarrelled, slandorous words had passed, and they now wanted their quarrel determined by the judge. Frau Balenta, standing in the position of the accused, was asked by the Judge if she had ever appeared as a defendant in a court of law. "Have you a clear character?" said the judge. The accused was silent. The Judge, putting the question in a more direct form: Have you ever suffered a legal punishment?—The Defendant: Yes.—The Judge: What?—The Defendant: I am married. (Laughter, in which all in the court joined.)—The Judge: Is that a punishment?—The Defendant, laconically: Yes.—The two women were at length reconciled, and the "frau with the punishment" was acquitted.

M. BERILEON, a French doctor, who has been directing his attention for some time past to the study of nail-biting, or, as he calls it, onychophagy, finds that habit or disease extremely common. In a public school in Paris, out of 265 pupils examined during the month of April last, sixty-three, that is to say nearly onefourth, were addicted to biting their fingernails. Curiously enough results vary greatly in different districts and in different schools in the same districts. It seems that girls are more given to the habit than boys. In one girls' school in the Department of the Yonne, eleven out of twenty-one were confirmed nail-biters. In another girls' school the proportion was 61 out of 207 pupils, and of those 61,15 were found to be in the habit of biting the nails of both hands, and the others of biting only those of one hand. M. Berillon recognises that nervousness has much to do with the habit, and he proposes to cure it by means of "suggestion." Probable it would be more effectual to make the victims wear gloves or finger-stalls.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 15th July, Theodore Guilleaume of Cologne, in the German Empire, Cable Manufacturer, for improvements in electric cables; William Shearing Busby, of the South Melbourne Engineering Works, Smith Street, South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in locks and striking plates principally applicable to railway carriage doors; Robert Fellowes Chisholm of Neuenheim, Heidelberg, in Germany, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and late Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, for an improvement in the construction of so-called "fire proof terrace flooring and roofing;" William Dundas Scott Moncrieff, Engineer, of 14 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewerage and other contaminated liquids; William Bennett Rickmann, of No.32 Clerkenwell Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in railway carriage lamps; James Roots of Holborn Place, 291 High Holborn, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon engines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Charles James Fauvel of 15 George Street, Mansion House, in the City of London, England, Assayer and Mining Engineer, for an improved furnace and method for the treatment of refractory ores. (Filed 12th July 1893); Gabriel Dupont-Dennis of Rue Arthur III, Nantes, France, Manufacturer of preserved alimentary products, for an improved process of, and apparatus for, preserving dried vegetables. (Filed 12th July 1893); Richard Harte of 1 Chatsworth Villas, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, England, Journalist, for improvements in cryptographic instruments. (Filed 12th July 1893).

The undermentioned design has been registered under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:—Henry Lewis Doulton, a member of, and on behalf of the Firm of Messrs. Doulton and Company, Potters, of Lambeth Pottery, Lambeth, London, England, for a design representing a water-closet pan.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privileges in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works, in the City of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paints and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1893 to 4th September 1894); William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works, in the City of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paints and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1893 to 4th September 1894); Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the constuction of light ploughs. (From 18th July 1893 to 17th July 1894.); Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for improvements in Sugarcane mills. (From 17th July 1893 to 16th July 1894.); Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for a pump bucket suitable for domestic or other purposes. (From 27th July 1893 to 26th July 1894.); James Yate Johnson of 47 Lincolns Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in Graphophones or Instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds. (From 27th August 1893 to 26th August 1894).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) (or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section 4 of the said Act), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisons of section 8, sub-section 2 of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. C. C. Sullivan's invention for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances. (Specification filed 3rd April 1889); Mr. F. W. Tytler's invention for an improved process of indigo manufocture called "Tytler's new indigo process. (Specification filed 5th April 1889); Invention of the Newbery Vantin (Patents) Gold Extraction Company, Limited, for improvements in apparatus for the extraction of gold from crushed or other finely divided auriferous material. (Specification filed 11th April 1889); Invention of The Newbery-Vantin (Patents) Gold Extraction Company, Limited, for improvements in apparatus for the separation of solutions of metallic salts from pulverised material mixed therewith. (Specification filed 11th April 1889); Messrs. O. Bowen, A. S. Tomkins and C. Cobeldick's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of charcoal. (Specification filed 11th April 1889); Mr. J. Smith's invention for an improved composition for covering cloth of every description, proof against water and fire. (Specification filed 4th April 1889; Messrs. M. Johnson, W. E. Field and I. S. Beeman's invention for Johnson, Field and Beeman's Patent amalgamating process. (Specification filed 15th April 1889); Mr. L Povel's invention for improvements in stop or loose reed mechanism for power looms. (Specification field 9th April 1889); Mr. C. E. Mitchell's invention for improvement in self-generating gas burners and apparatus connected therewith whereby the same are rendered more conveniently applicable to the inflation of balloons and for aerial navigation, heating and other purposes. (Specification filed 4th April 1889); Mr. R. N. Montgomery's invention for improvements in and relating to means for closing and locking or unlocking railway carriage doors. (Specification filed 10th April 1889); Mr. F. Foster's invention for improvements in means of opening bottles containing liquids under pressure. (Specification filed 15th April 1889).

RIOTING IN PARIS.

THE Parisian students, who have been enraged by the death, at the hands of the police, of a commercial traveller who was sitting in a cafe, to which, they ran for shelter on July 1, indulged on July 3 in a series of demonstrations, which were very turbulent, and attended with bloodshed. The students attacked the Prefecture of Police, broke all the windows, and carried off a sentry-box, which they threw into the river. The police drove the rioters from place to place, but in one affray, about midnight, the students wrenched the swords from the police, and so belaboured the officers that three of them had to be taken to a hospital.—Further scenes of a most riotous nature arose in a Latin quarter, on July 4. The roughs of the lower quarters of the city joined in the demonstrations, and far exceeded the original demonstrators in their disorderly conduct. The scheme of the police, mounted and foot, to clear the streets, were frustrated by the erection of barricades composed of overturned omnibuses and cabs, from behind which the rioters hurled missiles of all descriptions at the guards and soldiers. The rioting was continued long into the night, and something like a panic prevailed in the entire quarters, business being almost at a stand-still throughout the day. There have been numerous cases of severe injury on both sides, and some loss of life is feared. M. Loze, the Prefect of Police, has tendered his resignation.

The rioting has resulted in the wounding of forty two policemen, thirteen of them dangerously, and sixteen members of the Republican Guard. The injured civilians number 500. Shortly before midnight on July 5 another disturbance broke out, in which one man was killed. The body of an assistant brigadier of police has been found in the Seine and three other policemen are missing. In the Chamber the Government declined to answer the questions upon the riots of which notice had been given, until order had been re-established; ultimately July 10 was fixed for the debate.

During the debate upon the Navy Estimates in the Chamber on July 3, M. Lockroy criticised the administration of the Navy, and particularly insisted upon the necessity of building fast-going vessels of light construction. The speaker declared that after twenty years' efforts France could oppose no more than nine squadrons to the thirty-seven of England and the Triple Alliance. The whole of the Navy Estimates were subsequently passed.

The foreign trade of France for the first five months of the current year shows a decrease in the imports, amounting to something like 20,000,000 sterling, and a falling off in exports to about £200,000. Exports of wines from Spain fell off by nearly 5o per cent.

A VIENNA correspondent says that the warm baths of Teplitz are in danger of disappearing altogether. Since the great brown coal mines have been worked in the neighbourhood the warm springs of Teplitz mix with the waters in the mines, and lose not only in quality but in quantity. The dispute now arises whether the brown coal industry is to be reduced and gradually given up, or whether Teplitz is to cease being a health resort. The proprietors of the coal mines show figures to prove that millions are earned every year in the coal mines, which employ many thousands of hands. Teplitz, they say, since the catastrophe has almost caused the warm springs to disappear, has lost much of its importance, and cannot be kept alive as a health resort except by artificial means, whereas it has a great future as a manufacturing town.

THE RUPEE VALUE FIXED AT SIXTEENPENCE.

UNDER this heading the *Investor's Guardian* writes:—The Indian Gorvenment have at last made a decisive move; and, it being taken for granted that any move was necessary or desirable, they seem to have made the wisest and least risky one lying within their powers. Many people, however, will yet be unconvinced that a continuance of their late policy of masterly inactivity was not a still better course to pursue, dispite the loud, persistent and almost universal clamour against it. With all its disadvantages, that policy of *laisser faire* has seen the great trade of India increase by vast leaps and bounds to dimensions which twenty years ago would have been undreamt of. It has seen the development of an export trade so gigantic as not only to suffice to pay India's Imperial obligations and all her imports of necessaries and luxuries, but also to permit her to accumulate large values in gold and silver coin and bullion drawn from her customers at the four corners of the globe. And the latter fact requires the clearer announcement and the closer attention because rash and altogether unfounded statements are continually being made by interested parties that India has been drained of her stores of the precious metals by reason of the injury inflicted on her by the depreciation of the rupee. Whatever disadvantages India may have suffered from the continuous decline of silver—and we do not wish to deny that they exist, or to be little their importance—the broad fact remains clearly displayed that the progress of India during the period of this decline has been a triumphant one, the prosperity which has characterised that era being almost unparalled in the records of the world's history. The greatest hardship inflicted by the decline of the rupee—a hardship which we have invariably stated to be undeserved, and which should have been remedied by some adequate compensation long ago—is that borne by British military and civil servants in India, who accepted service when the rupee was at a much higher figure, and who receive no grater number of rupees for that service, although the value of the rupee has suffered such serious depreciation. The Indian producer, so far, has suffered no such hardship. On the contrary, his products have been mainly exported to countries who pay for them in gold. This gold has always commanded an increasing quantity of silver bullion, which the Indian mints have freely converted into rupees. Siver India has always demanded, and we fail to see misfortune largely written in the incident that she has been able to procure it by the sacrifice of so small a portion of her own productions. For these and other reasons the urgent necessity of step now taken by the Indian Government in closing the mints against the free coinage of silver is not convincing to us, and we question whether it would not have been a wiser policy to have abstained from legislation in the matter. Silver must touch bottom at some time, and that at no great interval in the near future. Till then, and for some considerable time afterwards India, at any rate, would have many more commodities to exchange for other luxuries and necessaries than if she had to give them all for the silver she required. If silver then rose in value many of the grievances complained of, because of its low price, would be remedied, and the mouths of the clamourers stopped.

But, as we said at the beginning of this article, if it were necessary or desirable for the Indian Government to move at all, they seem, by the closure of the mints against the indiscriminate coinage of silver, to have made the wisest and least risky lying within their powers, unless, indeed, they had fixed the value of the rupee at fifteenpence, as a token, instead of sixteenpence, as they have done. By this decision they have not committed themselves to any upholding of the price of silver in general. On the contrary, their action has provoked a further decline in the value of silver bullion, which is distinctly in favour of the Indian Government, as any difference made by them between the price paid by them for the bullion and that received by them for the coined rupee will be so much profit to the Indian revenue. In fact, the Indian Government, so to speak, has granted itself a concession for monopoly of the coinage of silver rupees for India. It has not limited its liberty in any way to go to the cheapest market for its silver, but anyone wanting coined rupees must henceforward pay gold at the rate of sixteenpence for each rupee bought from it. In this case the Imperial mint furnishes a powerful precedent, as it is notorious that the Imperial revenue is greatly benefited from the profit made on the Imperial silver coinage, the actual present market value of silver in the shilling being but little over sixpence. And it is probably an argument which will be used by the advocates for the measure that if any such profit of Indian commerce suffers from its passage the general revenue of the country will be benefited to at least as great an extent.

Cotton manufacturers who have been prone to attribute the badness of their trade with India to the decline and general unstableness of the rupee, instead of to over-trading and the general over-stocking of the markets, may now hope for better times, if their contention, which we doubt, should turn out to be a good one.

It is stated that the present measure is merely preparatory to India's adoption of a gold standard, but it appears, somewhat as if it had already actually adopted it (with the gold left out) at the ratio of fifteen rupees to the sovereign. It will be a veritable triumph if the measure works smoothly and well, and we admit that the chance of such noiseless operation is far more probable in an Eastern silver-using country like India than in Europe. There the demand, ingrained by centuries of use, is for the white metal, and the Government will be able to satisfy that demand, and at a profit, be it as *exigeant* as it may. Altogether the experiment is a most interesting one; the details of it have received very careful attention from honest and intelligent men who are experts in Indian finance, and versed in the maxims and working of political economy, and we sincerely trust that the results may equal their expectations, and conduce alike to the welfare of our great tributary and to that of the mother country.

THE MAN WHO SOUGHT TO "BORE A HOLE IN THE SEA."

THE centenary of the birth of Joseph Hessel, the inventor of the marine screw-propeller, is being celebrated in Austria by the unveiling of a monument the inauguration of memorial tablets in the various towns in which he stayed, and by a great commemorative festival around his statue in front of the Polytechnic Institute in Vienna. The latter was erected in 1863, six years after he had died, in poverty and neglect, at an inn at Laibach. Hessel described his idea of using the archimedean screw for the propulsion of ships as early as 1812. It was not until 1829 (writes a "Standard" correspondent), when his former patents had all lapsed for want of money to renew them, that his countryman, the Trieste merchant, named Fontana, in his invention. A small steamer, the "Cidetta," fitted with the first screw, left Trieste harbour in that year, and proved manageable in every respect for the first five minutes, when, unfortunately, one of the pipes burst. This was enough for the Trieste authorities to forbid any further experimenting in that kind, and the inventor had to continue as an employee of the Forestry Department on a salary of £70 a year. His first experiment of all was made in 1826, when he had saved £5, in order to pay for a small screw being fitted to the little craft, and wise people then asked derisively whether he meant "to bore a hole in the sea." But that imperfect technical education Hessel might have ranked amongst the greatest inventors of the age. It is really astonishing to read the long list of his inventions, none of which came to maturity, through want of funds. It comprises steam tramways, the pneumatic tube post, the use of iron for the ribs of ships, and bent wood for furniture.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Vacentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston is now open for messages in plain language only.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.

With effect from Tuesday, the first August, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three, annas one via Suez and Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Three annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee per word. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued, and to be acted on from date of receipt.

THE overflow of the Dniester, consequent on recent abnormally heavy rains there, has completely flooded two-thirds of the town of Mogileff in the government of Podolia. Five hundred houses with fruit and vegetable gardens are under water, whilst one hundred houses with their furniture, grain stores, &c., have been destroyed and scattered in debris along the river banks. Fortunately, no fatalities are known to have occurred.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 22.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Governor of India in the Legislative Dept, No 18, dated 23rd June 1893,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Some new scientific stage effects have been introduced into the performance of Wagner's "Die Walkure" at the Grand Opera House, Paris. The scene where the sons of Wotan mounted on steeds and brandishing their lances are seen in the clouds (a legend, by the way, that may have originated in the aurora borealis, which has often been mistaken for "hosts" and "battles" in the heavens), is very realistic. The foreground is wild and rocky, and the clouds are seen to scud across the sky. This effect is produced by projecting the image of a cloudy sky by an electric optical lantern on a curtain of translucent blue cloth. The continuous movement of the clouds for half an hour is produced by painting them on the edge of the disc of glass 12in. in diameter, and rotating the edge past the lens of the lantern. Three lanterns are employed to blend the clouds. The wild cavalcade of Wotan's heroes is produced by a line of hobby horses, full-sized, and carrying real performers. They are supported on a scaffolding, and drawn by means of a cable across the scene at a suitable elevation. The mounted men are strongly illuminated by the electric light, and thus rendered visible through the translucent curtain representing the heavens. The scene terminates by a conflagration in which great flames run along the rocks or dart from the soil, while thick fumes, reddened by Bengal fire, spread through the atmosphere. The flames are due to fulminating cotton placed in advance on the rocks, and lit by the machinists. Lycopodium powder is also blown through holes in the stage. The fumes are produced by steam.

A curious archæological discovery has been made at Sainte-Foy, Schlestadt, in Alsace. During the restoration of the church, which dates from about 1087, several tombs were found in a vault under the floor, and one of these enclosed, among other debris, a block of mortar with an imprint on it which proved to be that of a female bust and head of noble features and Alsatian type. French archæologists are puzzled over the find, some supposing it an impression of Countess Hildegrade who built the church, others of her daughter Adelaide. Be this as it may, the sculpture, or rather mould for casting, in the mortar is apparently a natural effect. M. Dacheux, of Strasbourg, has recently explained it by supposing that lime filtering through the soil hardened it over the body, and when the latter decayed the mould was left. A French scientific journal reproduces a photograph of a cast made from the mould, and not only the smallest details of the face and neck are shown but the fine texture of the cerements.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Martel and Riviere described some human remains found in a cavern near Millau (Aveyron). This cave, known as the Caverne Boundoulaou, was discovered last year, and consists of three stages, opening one into another. It contains a pond over 150 feet wide, which is the source of more than one brook. The human remains were found in one of the galleries, and comprised seven prehistoric skeletons of the same type as that found in the "Homme Mort cavern at Aveyron. One of the articles was a cylinder of hollow bone, made from a human femur, which was probably worn as an amulet or a trophy of war.

The Edinburgh Taits are making golf their own, for, while the son is performing prodigies on the links, the father is exhausting the Mathematical theory of the subject. Professor Tait's last results have been communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, but are partly given in "Nature." One of his practical deductions is that to secure the longest possible "carry" the ball should be struck so as to take on considerable "spin," and spin is necessarily produced when the direction of motion of the club-head as it strikes the ball is not precisely perpendicular to the face. "Now even when the head" he says, "is not purposely laid a little back in addressing the ball (many of the longest drivers do this without asking why), it must always become so in the act of striking if the player stand ever so little behind the ball—especially if, as Mr. Hutchinson so strongly urges upon him, he makes the path of the head at striking as nearly straight as possible. . . . A 'grassed' club, and especially a 'spoon' gives this result more directly. As soon as I recognised this I saw that it furnished an explanation of a fact which had long puzzled me, namely, that one of my friends used invariably to call for his short spoon when he had to carry a bunker so distant that it appeared impossible of negotiation by anything but a play-club. And if the ball be hit ever so little under the level of its centre, with the upper edge of the face, very rapid underspin is produced." From a consideration of the trajectory of the ball he arrives at the conclusion "that though strength and agility are undoubtedly of importance in long-driving, even a store of these qualities equalling in amount that of a full-sized tiger is comparatively inefficient as against the skill which imparts a sound undercut. For here, as elsewhere, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Craft beats Kraft all the world over! La Puissance—ce nest pas frapper fort, mais frapper juste!

One of the difficulties in obtaining high temperatures for steel-making is the melting of the bricks which line the furnace. Magnesia bricks have long been suggested, but they shrink very much under high temperatures, and hence the lining cracks. Recently, however, M. Lencauchez exhibited a magnesia brick to the Paris Society of Civil Engineers, which is as dense as granite, and does not shrink in the furnace because it has been previously shrunk by a very high temperature. This brick consists of 93 to 96 per cent. of magnesia, 1 to 3 per cent. of lime, 1½ to 2½ per cent. of silica, and ¾ to 1¼ per cent. of alumina and iron oxide.

In Honey Creek Townships, Iowa County, Iowa, a mile and a half north-east of Kaszta on a bank of the Iowa River there is an arboreal curiosity in the shape of "twin elms," which are seven feet apart, but unite their trunks like the Siamese twins at a height of 30 feet. The trees are each 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and their trunks combine for a length of 10 feet. Their height from the ground to the topmost twig is about 90 feet, and the spread of the branches is about 75 feet across.

A recent writer in the "Magazine of Natural History asks the question whether ants talk, and relates that one day he saw a drove of small black ants moving apparently to new quarters, each carrying some of the household goods. Every time two met in the way they put their heads together as though they were chatting. To investigate the matter he killed one, and the eye-witnesses of the murder hastened away and laid their heads together with every ant they met. The latter immediately turned back and fled on another course as if it had been told, "For the king's sake and for your safety do not go there, for I have seen a monster, just behind, that is able to destroy us all at one blow." How, asks the writer, was the news communicated if not by speech?

The celebrated abyss of Jean Nouveau (Vaucluse) is one of the most interesting in France, and perhaps in the world. It occurs in the calcareous plateaux of Ventoux, and the mouth is about four and a-half miles south-south-west of Sault. It is simply a vertical pipe, 3ft. to 12ft. in diameter, running down into the earth for about 500ft., where it ends in a kind of chamber, from which another abyss, obstructed by debris, descends for an unknown distance into the bowels of the earth. It is supposed to be the vent of an ancient geyser.

The methods and system of whether-forecast used by our own Meteorological Office may be described as relying on a system of outposts along the coasts, backed by a reserve of inland stations, from which the change of weather or approach of storms is actually observed and reported by telegraph, or the differences in height of the barometer between one post and another is ascertained in time for the proper inferences to be made as to the disturbance which necessarily follows. These differences of the barometer—or "gradients," as meteorologists, borrowing from the engineers, have named them—are the best data from which probable weather can be calculated. But signs in the sky, the height and quality of clouds, temperature, and the dryness or moisture of the atmosphere, are all taken into account in conjecturing the nature of the impending change. But Great Britain, with nothing but the broad Atlantic between it and America, suffers under exceptional disadvantages of position as regards the means of weather prediction. It has no outposts to speak of, and the hurrying cyclones—mainly originating out in the ocean, and sometimes crossing direct from the New to the Old World—must often burst on our shores without possible notice of their approach. In the United States the course and speed of storms is noted with ease and telegraphed from point to point across the less populous parts of the continent, and their arrival can be foretold at a distance of time which, for physical reasons, is here impossible. But these American observations are made at too great a distance to be of much service as forecasts for weather on our own coasts. Many of the cyclones never cross the Atlantic, but die out in mid ocean. Others change their character on the way, get mixed with other storms, and "cannot be identified;" and the result of independent comparison on both sides of the ocean leads to the conclusion that only about one-quarter of the American storm warnings are followed by gales of any consequence on the British coasts.

The dangers that lurk unseen in the air form the subject of an essay by M. de Nansouty on "The Atmosphere of Large Towns and Micrography." He points out the increased pollution of the air in Paris from the factories worked by steam machinery, and remarks that vapours which contain sulphur are specially disastrous to the lungs, since the sulphur which they contain is transformed into sulphurous acid, and then into sulphuric acid, which falls back to the earth with the rain and fog. An analysis of dust particles reveals that a remarkable collection of diverse objects may be absorbed at every breath in the street of a large city: silex, chalk, plaster, pulverised rock, charcoal, hairs, fibres, vegetable refuse, starch, pollen cells, &c.

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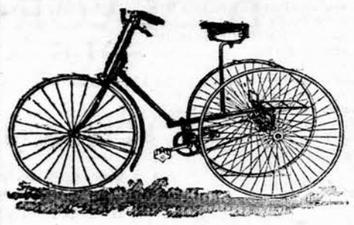

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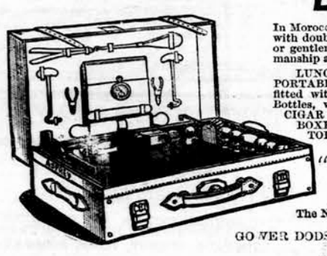

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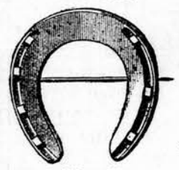

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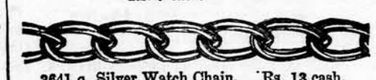

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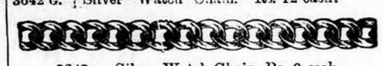

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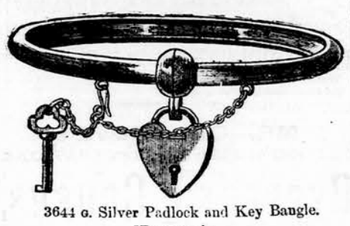

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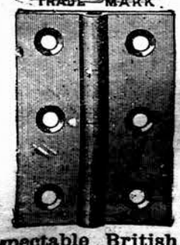

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